The Bombay Gazette.

573

No. 7,263.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance... ..Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERM OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
——— including postage.....	„ 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town	„ 28 0
——— including postage	„ 38 0
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under	
First insertion.....	Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto	„ 2 8
Third Ditto	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Correspondents, Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Commissions and other Remittances should be made payable to the Proprietor of the Bombay Gazette.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo, every fourteen days.

The steam-ship "Oriental," 1,481 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander Day, will be despatched on Tuesday, the 6th July, at noon.

Up.	July.	Down.	July.
Leave Bombay	6	Leave Madras	18
„ Carwar	8	„ Cocanada	20
„ Vizagapatam	13	„ Vizagapatam	21
„ Tuticorin	12	„ Bimlipatam	22
„ Colombo	13	„ Gopalpore	23
„ Galle	15	„ False Point	24
„ Negapatam	15	Arrives Calcutta	25
„ Pondicherry	16		

During the S. W. Monsoon, viz., from the beginning of June to end of August, the steamers do not communicate with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut and Cochin; but passengers for these ports and the Nellcherries may be landed at Naraka'i, six miles north of Cochin, from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging cargo and passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, will despatch a steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

The steam-ship "Cashmere," 1,028 tons, 200 H. P., Commander H. T. Dickinson, will be despatched on Saturday, the 26th June, at 4 P. M.

Up.	June.	Down.	July.
Leave Bombay	26	Leave Bussorah	16
„ Kurrachee	30	„ Fao	16
	July.	„ Bushire	20
„ Guadur	1	„ Lingah	22
„ Muscat	4	„ Bunder Abbas	24
„ Bunder Abbas	6	„ Muscat	26
„ Lingah	7	„ Guadur	28
„ Bushire	11	„ Kurrachee	31
„ Fao	11		August.
Arrive Bussorah	12	Arrive Bombay	3

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every Saturday, at 4 P. M.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Butchers Island and Oorun.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	1 0
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 9

The Dhurumtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M.

The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 5th November 1867.

SUEZ CANAL.—*The undersigned are authorised* to book Goods through the Canal from Suez to Port Said.

Trains of Goods Lighters leave Suez every five days, arriving at Port Said about four days later.

Goods conveyed direct from the Steamers in Suez Roads to the Steamers in Port Said Harbour without landing.

Rate per ton of 1,000 Kilogrammes fcs. 25.

The Passenger Boats from Suez to Ismailia have been discontinued until the opening of the entire Maritime Canal.

Homeward Passengers desirous of visiting the Canal must proceed from Suez by the New Railway to Ismailia, whence the journey by the Maritime Canal to Port Said occupies about 14 hours and the fare is 20 fcs.

For all information respecting Steamers calling at Port Said, or other matters connected with the Canal, apply to

BLACKWELL & Co.,
Transit Agents of the Suez Canal Company.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "Athena," Captain R. Hutchinson, from Liverpool, are requested to send boats for their Goods without delay, otherwise the Captain as they come to hand at the risk and cost of the consignees.

Packages Bursten will not be responsible for the condition of Cargo landed from the upper deck.

HERSHOM & Co., Agents Ship "Athena."

NOTICES.

PIANOFORTE INSTRUCTION AND TUNING.—Mr. John H. Willy, Pianist, Organist, and Tuner, begs respectfully to acquaint that he will be happy to give Instruction on the Piano Forte and Tune any Pianos, that may require the same.

Terms.

Two Lessons per week, one hour each Lesson,
Fort, Colaba or Mazagon Hill..... Rs. 29 per mensem.
Do. do. Byculla or Mazagon ..... „ 15 „
Tuning Pianos ..... „ 7 „
Attending Parties either as an Accompanyist, or for Dance Music ..... „ 29 „

Terms arranged with Families.

Any communication addressed to Mr. John H. Willy at his residence, No. 6 Clare Road, Byculla, will be, punctually, attended to.

Mr. Willy begs to state that he travelled with the celebrated Distin Family (the performers on the Saxe Horns) as Solo Pianist and Accompanyist for a period of eight years, all over England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, Channel Islands, France, Germany, America, and Canada, and had the honor of performing with them twice before Her Majesty, once at Buckingham Palace, and once at Balmoral.

MUSICAL BOXES, JEWELLERY, CLOCKS.—Our stock has been replenished, and offers the most complete assortment desirable.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—For which the undersigned have also obtained the only first class Prize Medal at the Broach Exhibition. This watch is pronounced by competent judges to be the most practical and best time-keeper ever produced.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

RS. 50 SILVER WATCH.—The only first class Prize Medal was obtained by the undersigned at the late Broach Exhibition for this Watch: its durability and excellent way of keeping time cannot be surpassed at the price.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

THOMPSON and COMPANY.
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
Opposite the Secretariate,
22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
From the late firm of
ROGERS & Co.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being under our personal superintendence, Physicians and Patients may rely on all articles being supplied of the best quality, and prepared with exactness and uniformity.

MEDICINE CHESTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY REFILLED.

Messrs. Thompson & Co. devote particular attention to Ships' Medicine Chests, and will, at any time, send on Board a competent party to have the Chest examined, free of charge.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Hair Brushes.	Flesh Gloves.
Nail Brushes.	Chest Expanders.
Tooth Brushes.	Eau de Cologne.
Combs.	Violet Powder.
Corn Plasters.	Feeding Bottles.
Perfumery.	Court Plaster.
Sponges.	Filters.
Sponge Bags.	

AND A LARGE STOCK OF OTHER SUNDRIES.

PIPES, TOBACCO, CHEROOTS.

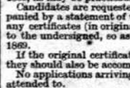
Orders from Outstations, accompanied by a Bombay reference, will receive every care and attention.

THOMPSON & Co.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.



THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

RATES OF FARE.

To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £53, 2nd class £34. } of Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay every four weeks.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Bathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; and Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship Neera, 2,200 tons, Captain Hanscom, will be despatched on Wednesday, the 23rd June.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MR. FREDK. BÆHR has been authorized to sign our Firm per procuration from this date.

ALSEN, RIEBE, & Co.

Bombay, 12th June, 1869.

STEAM SHIP Magdala, having arrived with Cargo, ex Isis 8th May, and Thebes 15th, from Liverpool, Consignees are requested to present Bills of Lading at the Office of the undersigned and take delivery of their Goods at the Bores Bunder.

Bombay, 22nd June, 1869. STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to the 8th proximo for the erection of a Goods Shed and Office, and for Metalling Roads, and other works at Malet Bunder. Drawings and Specifications can be seen, and forms of tender obtained, at the Office of the Executive Engineer for Reclamations, Government Pendalls. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

J. H. E. HART, C. E.,
Acting Executive Engineer for Reclamations.

Office of the Executive Engineer for Reclamations, Bombay, 22nd June, 1869.

BOMBAY ASSOCIATION.—The Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Association will be held at half-past 4 o'clock P.M. on SATURDAY the 26th inst., at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute.

BUSINESS.

1. Report of the Managing Committee for the year 1868.
2. Accounts of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Association for the year ending 31st December, 1868.
3. Election of Members of the Managing Committee to fill vacancies.

Members, Subscribers, and friends of the Association are requested to attend.

NOWROZJEE FURDOONJEE, Secretary.

Bombay, 21st June, 1869.

KURRACHEE MUNICIPALITY.—A Meeting for the election of a Municipal Secretary and Surveyor will be held at Kurrachee as soon after the 23rd of August, 1869, as may be practicable.

Candidates are requested to forward their applications, accompanied by a statement of their qualifications and terms, and by any certificates (in original) of former service they may possess, to the undersigned, so as to arrive not later than the 16th August 1869.

If the original certificates are required to be returned at once they should also be accompanied by copies.

No applications arriving at a later date than the above will be attended to.

Any further information will be afforded by E. Nash, Esq., the present Secretary, or by

W. R. LAMBERT, Lieut.-Col.,
Magistrate and President Kurrachee Municipality.

Kurrachee, 16th June, 1869.

TO CAPITALISTS, BROKERS, AND OTHERS.—The undersigned is prepared to receive offers for the following most valuable property, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of ground, with the bungalow and out-houses standing thereon, and containing several valuable wells, situate in Love Lane, Mazagon, admeasuring 21,911 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 46, and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 16, subject to a yearly ground rent of Rs. 6, and bounded as follows, viz.—east by the property of His Highness Aga Khan, west by the property of Dr. Baptista, north by Love Lane, Mazagon, and south partly by property belonging to the estate of the late Cursetjee Merwanjee Patell and partly by the property of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Baronet.

The highest offer which may be made on or before the 24th instant will, if suitable, be accepted, upon payment of such deposit as may be agreed upon, and subject to the approval of the High Court, which would immediately be applied for.

JOHN GREENWOOD,
Receiver of the Estate of Cursetjee Merwanjee Patell, deceased.

Elphinstone Circle, 18th June, 1869.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of Estate of Hurpovandass Pranjeewandass, of Bombay, Hindoo Merchant.

Upon hearing Mr. Lynch, of the Firm of Messrs. Dallas and Company, Attorneys for the Trustees of the above Estate, and on reading the Affidavit of Michael Rozario de Quadros, one of the Trustees of the said Estate, sworn on the Twenty-first day of June, instant, I do order that any act by the provisions of the above Act required or authorized to be done by the Trustees of this Estate, may be done by the said Michael Rozario de Quadros and Atmaram Balcrustna, two of the said Trustees, unless good cause be shown to the contrary, within one week from the date hereof, before the sitting Judge, in his Chambers; and I further direct that this order be forthwith advertised once in the "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," and two Native Newspapers, published in Bombay respectively.—Dated this 22nd June, 1869.

M. R. WESTROPP.

DALLAS & Co.,
Attorneys for the Trustees

NOTICES.

MESSRS. M. B. COHEN & Co., Shipping and General Commission Agents, No. 8, Meadow Street, entrance Bell Lane.

M. B. COHEN & Co.

29th January 1869.

N. B.—Orders from Up-country promptly attended to.

LINDLEY and WARREN,
PHOTOGRAPHERS AND MINIATURE PAINTERS,
APOLLO STREET.

IVORY MINIATURES EXQUISITELY FINISHED, AND PHOTOS TINTED IN THE BEST STYLE, AT LOW RATES.

Studio open daily from 9 to 5.

L. & W. are now prepared to supply the Umballa Durbar, Group, Ameer Sheer Ali and British Officers, Ameer's Son, &c., &c., in all 8 pictures. Views of Bombay, Poona, Nassick, Elephanta Caries, Ellora, Surat, Broach, Dholka, Cambay, Mehmedabad, Umbernath and Matheran, in all about 150 plates to choose from.

Gentlemen and Ladies attended at their own Bungalows by appointment without extra charges

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, Motewallah, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the LABELS

of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES,

bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Scaldah, to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one SELLING SPURIOUS OILMEN'S STORES, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them. The Genuine Manufactures of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell may be had from every respectable Dealer in India.

LEA and PERRINS.
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS
TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels, stopper, and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium and large.

WILKINSON'S BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in Irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public speakers and vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

WILKINSON'S STOMACHIC DINNER PILLS.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting Digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c. arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium and large.

They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

BOMBAY:—

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla and Fort, Poona.

And of the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
WINE MERCHANTS
TO
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN
AND
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

DEAN LANE—BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY IN THE YEAR 1842,
AND IN LONDON AND BORDEAUX 1815.

LONDON HOUSES { Wholesale and for Export only—Tower Bonded Vaults, Retail—Charing Cross Railway Arches.
BORDEAUX HOUSE { Wholesale and for Export—Place du Champ de Mars.

REPRESENTATIVES IN

China,	Colombo,	New Zealand,	
Calcutta,	Kurrachee,	Manilla,	
Madras,	New York,	New Orleans.	

WE respectfully solicit a continuance of the commands of MESSES, GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS of WESTERN INDIA, to whom, from the extensive nature of our business, we can offer better terms and better value than any other House in Bombay.

Being IMPORTERS on the LONDON and BORDEAUX Markets, we are, of necessity, in the most favourable position to supply the public with genuine Wines and Spirits on favourable terms, and from our experience, derived from over FIFTY YEARS' trading in them, we confidently assert our ability to please all tastes, and we solicit comparison with competitors' Brands at our quotations.

We subjoin our LIST OF SELECTED WINES for this market, and beg to intimate—

1st. That we cannot execute orders for less than 1 dozen quarts, or 2 dozen pints of either one of them, Liqueurs excepted: these in not less quantities than ½ dozen pints or quarts.

2nd. That our Wines and Spirits are procurable from every respectable General Shopkeeper in Bombay and at Out-stations; they, however, fix their own selling prices for them.

3rd. That our quotations are for delivery from our Godowns, where full examination of all Still Wines prior to delivery is allowed, but we do not take the risk of subsequent breakage.

4th. That our advertised quotations for all Sparkling Wines do not provide for the rejection of ullaged or broken bottles likely to be found in Cases, on arrival, after a long sea voyage. We guarantee each Case to contain its full complement of sound Bottles at time of shipment, but cannot guarantee loss arising from atmospheric or climatic influences; we take this risk by adding Rs. 4 per dozen quarts, and Rs. 2½ per dozen pints to our quotations.

Our Sparkling Wines are not to be equalled at our quotations; we invite comparison.

CLARETS.
(Our own Brand and Shipping.)

		Qts. per doz.	Pts. per doz.
A 1—Chateau Latour or Mouton. Gold Capsule, Labelled & Branded		Rs. 30 0	Rs. 16 0
Chateau Rauzan,	Black capsule,	„ 25 0	„ 14 0
Chateau Leoville,	Blue capsule,	„ 22 0	„ 12 0
Chateau Palmer,	Blue capsule,	„ 22 0	
Chateau Larose,	Yellow capsule,	„ 18 8	„ 10 8
St. Julien,	Green capsule,	„ 17 0	„ 10 0
Medoc,	Red capsule,	„ 15 0	„ 9 0
Medoc,	White capsule,	„ 13 8	
Sauterne,	Red capsule,	„ 22 0	

BURGUNDIES—RED AND WHITE.
(Very Choice—Our own Brand and Shipping.)

Chambertin, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 32 0	Rs. 17 0
Nuits, ditto	„ 26 0	
Macon, ditto	„ 24 0	
Charlis, ditto	„ 22 0	

CHAMPAGNES.
The finest DRY CHAMPAGNES that can be shipped.
(Our own Brand and Shipping.)

Magnums, Finest Dry	Labelled	Rs. 74 0
Finest Dry Sparkling, Gold Foil,	„	„ 36 0 Rs. 19 8
Fine Sparkling, Silver Foil	„	„ 32 0 „ 17 8
Good Sparkling, Silver Foil for Ball purposes	„	„ 27 0 „ 14 8

GERMAN WINES.
(Our own Brand and Shipping.)

Nonpareil Sparkling Hock and Moselle, Gold foil, Labelled and Bragled	Rs. 36	to 19 8
Sparkling Hock and Muscatel Moselle, Silver foil	„ 32	„ 17 8
Moselle, Still, Marcobrunner	„ 34	„ „
„ Braunberger	„ 25	„ „
Hock, „ Johannisberger	„ 42	„ „
„ „ Forster Traminer	„ 24	„ „
„ „ Rudesheimer	„ 26	„ „
„ „ Hochheimer	„ 23	„ „

SHERRIES.
Specially selected for tropical consumption.
(Our own Brand.)

Amontillado, very choice and superior	Rs. 32 0
Amoroso, very choice, full flavoured, soft, pale	„ 28 0
Sherry, Green seal, full bodied, light gold colour, nutty and dry	„ 22 0
do. Blue seal, very pale and dry and delicate	„ 22 0
do. Brown seal, pale dry and delicate	„ 22 0
do. Yellow seal, pale and dry, an excellent Dinner Wine	„ 18 8
do. White seal, ordinary Dinner Wine	„ 15 0
Marsala, Virgin Pale	„ 15 8
Madeira, East India (one voyage) very choice	„ 35 0

PORTS.
(Our own Brand.)

	Qts.	Pts.
A 1 Gold seal, an Invalid's Wine, full and fruity. Trade mark	Rs. 30 0	
Black seal, a Dessert Wine—mature	„ 24 8	14 0
Red seal—a good quality Wine	„ 18 0	

SPIRITS.

The undermentioned Spirits of our own Shipping and Brand are protected by Patent Trade Mark Capsules and Labels. These Labels were in shape (Heart shape) originated by us in 1842, and have since been continuously affixed to all Bottles containing our well-known Cognacs. Some of our competitors have recently introduced totally distinct quality Cognacs with same shaped Labels and distinguishing Seals. Healthy competition we invite, but undoubted imitations we think it right to expose.

Cognac, superior, very old Pale Black capsule		Rs. 32
Cognac, superior, Old Pale Yellow capsule		„ 28
Cognac, Pale, White capsule		„ 25
Rum, Superior Old Jamaica, 1st quality	Do.	„ 22
Gin, London Old Tom, 1st quality	Do.	„ 21
Whisky, 1st quality, Irish	Do.	„ 23
„ „ Scotch	Do.	„ 21
Geneva, in flasks (1 dozen in a case)	Do.	„ 21

LIQUEURS
OF THE BEST MANUFACTURERS.
The finest: cheap French imitations we do not ship.

	Qts.	Pts.
Curacao, finest: Amsterdam, Orange or White	Rs. 40	22 0
Maraschino di Zara	„ 40	22 0
Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	„ 30	16 0
Orange Bitters (the best)	„ 20	

We take shipping orders for wines in wood.

CLARETS, at from £10 (advancing £5 per Hhd.) to £100 in Bordeaux.

SHERRIES, at from £30 (advancing £10 per Butt) to £250, in Cadiz or London.

PORTS, at from £36 (advancing £10 per Pipe) to £180, in Oporto or London.

COGNACS, and other Spirits according to age, at per Gallon.

TERMS.

To private Customers we allow 5 per cent. discount off our published quotations for payments made within a month from purchase.

Three months' credit allowed to approved parties, without discount.

INTEREST will be charged at 10 per cent. per annum beyond three months.

MESSES, on comparing our quotations with London invoices (taking care to add thereto all charges for Agency, Freight, Duty, &c.), will find that Wine, &c., can be supplied them as economically from our Bombay Godowns, as from London houses direct, while our Stocks afford much choice for selection.

TRADERS buying over 30 dozen at an one time are allowed very liberal discount and credit.

WE are empowered to receive indents for Carriages of every description from the Manufacturers by special appointment to the Queen, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief.

Particulars and illustrations of the above can be obtained at our Offices in Dean Lane, Bombay.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.

CHATEAU PALMER.—The undersigned have now received their first supply of this excellent Claret which they have protected by their Trade Mark.

Chateau Palmer is a highly esteemed Bordeaux in Europe. Price Rs. 22 per dozen.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.

CHARLES TOVEY and SON,
SOUTHWARK STREET, LONDON, S. E.

The Agents for the above firm have the pleasure to announce the arrival ex "Gaulois" and "Courier de Bombay" of first shipments of Charles Tovey's Champagnes quoted as follows:—

Ay	Rs. 28
Extra dry Sillery Royal	„ 36
Royal Bouzy	„ 40
Verzenay Imperial	„ 50

CHAMPAGNE IN HALF PINTS.

Ay, per case of 4 dozens	31
Royal Bouzy do. (very dry)	50

Attention is requested to the following.

Clarets.—C. T.'s Médoc ordinaire	15
St. Estephe (S. B.)	30
Charles Tovey's $ 1	40
Sauterne	25
Burgundies.—Beaune	30
Chablis	30
Pouilly Blanc	25
Sparkling Moselle.—Muscat Moselle	36
Sherries.—Pale dry dinner	24
Choice Amontillado	28
Choicest Solera	40
Cognac Brandy.—Charles Tovey's $ 1	32

Pints of most of the above at Rs. 2 per 2 dozen Case extra.

OWEN AND OKELL, Bombay,
Agents for Charles Tovey and Son.

Agents for Bengal—Messrs. Turner, Morrison, and Co., Calcutta.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE and CO.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

"MEDEA," "BRITISH ADMIRAL," "HINDOSTAN," "JEANIE DOUGLAS," AND "LORD STRATHNAIRN,"

By the arrival of the above vessels, now discharging in the harbour, we shall shortly be in possession of further supplies of WINES, &c. as under:—

CHAMPAGNE, Grand Vin D'Ay.
Gold neck, 1 and 2, Star.
Gold neck, No. 2.

N. B.—Our Overland parcel of Gold Neck Champagne, which arrived on 22nd ult., has been nearly all disposed of by registered orders, but the opportune arrival of the above will enable us to keep our friends supplied, and regular supplies being on the way Overland will, we hope, prevent further disappointment.

SPARKLING MOSELLE and HOCK.

MANZANILLA and A SHERRY.

BUCELLAS.

BASS'S BEER.
Our own Trade mark extra Gravity.

ALSO,
Bottled by H. Stone & Co. and M. B. Foster & Sons,
GUINNESS'S EXTRA BROWN STOUT.

Bottled by Sparks Moline,
Strongly recommended to invalids as being perfectly free from acidity, and possessing great nourishing properties.

BASS'S BEER IN KILDERKINS (18 Gals.)
THE NEW SEASON'S BEER.
Bass's quarts, pints, and Imperial pints.
Rs. 6 per dozen quarts.
„ 5 do. imperial pints.
„ 4 do. pints.

N.B.—The trade supplied on liberal terms.

Beer in Hhds. of season 1869-70. Messes and the Trade should register their orders early if they desire delivery from the first shipments of the season.

WINE LIST.
SHERRIES.

The whole of our Sherries are imported by us direct from Xerez; the following are the Brands we have always in stock:—

Credit.	Mark.	Seal.	Quality & Peculiarity	Cash.
20 0	B		Red—A pale full flavoured Dinner or Luncheon Wine	18 0
20 0	A		Red—Similar quality as above, but much drier	18 0
26 0	C		Red—A pale, rich, full flavoured Wine, fine Aroma, particularly suitable as a Dinner Wine	22 0
27 0	1		White—Pale, delicate and nutty Wine possessing great delicacy of flavour, and recommended as a good Dessert Wine	24 0
30 0	2		White—Old natural pale dry Wine extremely mellow and fine, and very dry, quite the Amontillado character	27 0
32 0	3		White—Ditto, ditto, also very dry	29 0
33 0	½		White—Vino de Pasto, a Wine well known at all the best West-end Clubs in London; a choice, old, delicate, pale and dry Wine	30 0
33 0			Amontillado, very pale, delicate flavour, very dry and full of aroma. We offer it to the connoisseur who can appreciate the characteristics of a fine Amontillado; very old	30 0
36 0			Manzanilla, a pale, old, and elegant Wine, very choice. We offer it to those who can appreciate the extremely delicate flavour and dryness peculiar to this Wine; it will be found an excellent tonic, and invalids may drink it with perfect safety	32 0

MADEIRA.

Madeira, fine old choice East India Madeira, full flavoured and good bouquet. We offer it to the connoisseur who can appreciate the character of this Wine, 9 years in bottle	45 0

PORT.

Imported direct from Oporto, where our Reserves are held; they are the sole produce of the Upper Douro.

Credit.		Cash.
18 0	(One Grape,) a full bodied fruity Wine	16 0
24 0	(Two Grapes,) a superb full flavoured Wine, very mellow, a good After-Dinner Wine	21 0
30 0	(Three Grapes,) a fine Invalid Port, it possesses a Burgundy flavour with a fine bouquet and good body	27 0

CHAMPAGNE.

Our Reserves are held at Epernay, Rheims, and Avizes.

32 0	Cordon Bleu—brand, anchor, Payne & Co., Epernay, a pure, light dry Wine, suitable for Tiffin, or Evening Parties, and will make a good cup	28 0
39 0	Light Dry Sillery, more body and a rich flavour of the Epernay grape. A good wholesome Wine	35 0
39 0	Grand Vin D'Ay—Payne & Co.'s Epernay, a pale straw colored, good bouquet, and very mellow and dry	35 0
*12 0	Silver Neck, with * (star,)—a pale elegant Wine, from the vineyards of Rheims—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims	38 0
*41 0	Gold Neck, with * (star)—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims, same quality as above, but extra dry	38 0
*42 0	Gold Neck, No. 3, 1854 Vintage, very lucious and dry, a good Dinner Wine	39 0
*15 0	Gold Neck, with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims. This Wine has been selected from one of the first Cuvées of '65 vintage, and will be found very dry, full of aroma, and as a vintage Wine it is unequalled. It is the most delicate and fine Wine ever imported into this country	40 0
*45 0	Silver Neck with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims, same Cuvée as above, but not so dry	40 0

Pints.—In Pints, Price Rs. 3-0 extra per case of two dozen.

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

The whole of our Hocks and Moselles are imported direct from our Agency at Coblentz, where we have a fine stock of first-class Wines.

Credit.		Cash.
36 0	Crown Brand, fine Sparkling, highly recommended	32 0
37 0	Ditto—brand, Payne & Co., Coblentz	34 0
44 0	Ditto Nonpareil, extra superior	39 0

Pints of the above Rs. 3-0 extra per case of two dozen.

SPARKLING HOCKS.

38 0	Crown Brand, fine Sparkling, highly recommended	34 0
45 0	Ehrenbreitstein, pale and elegant	40 0

Our Quotations for Sparkling Wines are for good delivery from our Godowns, our calculations being based to guarantee the full complement of sound bottles in each case, the risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

STILL HOCKS.

20 0	Laubenheim, Vintage	1868	18 0
23 0	Bodenthal	ditto 1862	20 0
23 4	Geisenheim	ditto 1862	21 0
25 0	Ostrich	ditto 1862	22 0
25 0	Nierstein	ditto 1862	28 0
30 0	Scharlachberg	ditto 1862	32 0

STILL MOSELLES.

25 0	Brauenberg,	Vintage 1862	23 0
30 0	Scharzberg	ditto 1863	27 0
23 0	Winningen	ditto 1863	20 0
28 0	*Stein Wein*, in original bottles, much appreciated		24 0

CLARETS.

Our Clarets reach us direct from our Bordeaux house, where we have always a reserve of Two or Three Hundred Hogsheads of Good Vintage Wines. This gives us advantages over houses who have to depend upon the market and are necessarily obliged to draw their supplies from second and third hands.

Credit.		Cash.
15 0	Payne's Medoc	13 0
15 0	Breakfast Claret	13 0
17 0	Saint Julien	15 0
20 0	Batailley	18 0
20 0	Beycheville	18 0
20 0	Chateau Larose	18 0
24 0	Chateau Lafitte	28 0
30 0	Chateau Latour	26 0
34 0	Chateau Margaux	28 0

BRANDIES.

We keep a reserve of two or three hundred Hogsheads of Brandy in bond in the London Vaults, which are allowed to

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

DEMAND for New Bank of Bombay shares and ts issues at Rs. 590 and 157½, respectively.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nomi. of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Rate per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
1,000,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	126
3,140,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1675
3,000,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	590
2,500,000	1,000	all	7½ p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1550
750,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	300
700,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of L. & C.	200
1,000,000	500	250	8 do.	Delhi and London	200
1,000,000	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India	140
500,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	412½

PRESS COMPANIES.

40,000	2,000	1,100	200p.c.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	850
75,000	3,000	850	30do.	Alexandra Press Co.	600
187,500	12,500	11,000	1750p.c.	Apollo Press Co.	10,000
80,000	2,000	2,000	400do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,200
...	500	500	100do.	Do. New	540
...	1,880	1,880	100do.	Colaba Press Co.	11,200
70,000	2,000	2,000	...	East India Press Co	1100
937,500	8,500	8,500	1000p.c.	Fort Press Co.	10,000
60,000	2,000	1,800	100p.c.	Framji Cowasji Press	1160
100,000	6,000	4,000	2423 p.c.	Hyderabad Press	3900
20,000	5,000	2,000	...	Kurrachee Press Co.	800
200,000	1,000	900	...	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	275
30,000	2,500	2,000	400 p.c.	Prince of Wales Press	2700
45,000	2,000	750	...	Victoria Press, Madras	950

LAND COMPANIES.

1,180,000	3,000	all	Rs. 80	Colaba Land Co.	1440
1,080,000	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elphinstone Land	880
2,080,000	1,000	600	,,11-14	Do. New	470
2,000,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	Frere Land	75
100,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	930
...	2,000	1,300	Nil	Fort Canning	285

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation.		
1,945,000	500	...	Jan. '56	Bank of Bombay	125
800,000	25	13½	...	Do. China	3–3½
2,000,000	200	100	May '67	Do. Guzerat	90
1,000,000	150	75	Aug. '67	B'bay Pr'decy. B'k.	26
2,000,000	200	35	Sept. '67	,, Trig & B'ng	20
2,000,000	200	40	Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank	75
1,000,000	250	...	Mar. '68	Central Bank	6
500,000	200	10	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	6
...	200	62	May '67	Royal Bank	13
2,70,000	130	66	Apr. '67	Old Financial	6½

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

1,000,000	5,200	1,750	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	450
800,000	3,800	2,200	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	400
...	all	3,500	2,111	Iron Shipping	10
...	all	...	...	Victoria Spinning	2000
260,000	all	350	300	Bombay Coast	160–17

SHIPPING COMPANY.

500,000	5,000	3,500	1,300	Bombay Ship Co.	1200

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

...	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	780
125,000	2,500	all	80	Alliance Spinning	1625
20,000	2,000	all	...	Ashwright	400
350,000	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2800
100,000	1,000	1,000	10 p.c.	Bombay United	1735
...	500	500	12 p.c.	Broach Mills	260
160,000	5,000	all	...	Coorla Spinning	1875
150,000	2,000	2,000	300	Great Eastern	1400
250,000	1,000	all	50	Manockji Petit's	690
200,000	2,500	all	...	Oriental	1050
150,000	2,500	2,300	...	Royal	1400

CALCUTTA—17TH JUNE, 1869.

Government Securities.—Several sales of 4 per cents. in sums of Rs. 15,000 to 5,000 were made at Rs. 5-6 to 5-4 discount. Public Works 5 per cents. changed hands at Rs. 4-8 premium. Only some small amounts of 5 per cents. of 1856-57 were bought at Rs 9-8, and small pieces at Rs. 9-10 to 9-12 premium. 5½ per cents. were purchased at Rs. 14-0 premium, and more wanted at this price. A large amount of 15 years' Debentures sold at Rs. 9-0 premium, and immediately after there were demands for this paper at a slight advance.

Transactions in 6 per cents. Municipal Debentures took place at Rs. 7-4 and 7-6 premium.

Bank of Bengal shares were bought, for investors' orders, at Rs. 1,655.

Sales of National Bank shares were made at Rs. 153.

Bengal Printing Co.'s shares are in demand; a purchase took place at Rs. 35.

East Indian Railway Stock sold at Rs. 240 per £20.—*Englishman.*

THE CALCUTTA FREIGHT MARKET.

The following remarks regarding the Calcutta Freight Market, taken from Carrington & Co.'s Circular of the 18th June, will be read with much interest by many of our readers:—

"For the United Kingdom the amount of Freight engagements during the past week have been, as we anticipated, on the most limited scale, in other words business for the Home Ports has been exceedingly stagnant. Agents have shown considerable firmness, by keeping their ships out of the Market, but those vessels that have orders to return Home have fixed at a slight decline.

"The amount of cargo, such as Lin and Bape Seed, and Jute, actually offered is very small, and of heavy Dead Weight there is none.

"There have been several fresh arrivals of first class vessels, and the present supply of disengaged tonnage is rather considerable. There are 29 British vessels unfixed, whose tonnage amounts to about 34,000 tons.

"The country Trade seems now in a worse position than ever, and the prospects of a revival in this once flourishing and extensive branch of our commerce seems more retarded than ever. Thirteen to fourteen annas per bag is all that is named for Colombo and Mauritius, while for Singapore, Bourbon and other neighbouring markets there is nothing whatever doing. The immediate cause of this dead-lock in the trade is the high price of grain consequent upon the damages done by the two late cyclones; there are other causes, however, that are not generally known.

"For the past three or four years the exports of rice from Saigon, and other Siamese Ports have so increased, and are now carried on to such a large extent, as to materially effect our trade with the Country Ports, China, and Australia. Our Calcutta traders have been in the habit of considering that they had the monopoly, as it were, of supplying Mauritius, Bourbon, Colombo, &c., Markets, with grain, and it is now absolutely necessary for them to try and find some remedy, otherwise they will lose this portion of their business altogether. From Saigon the rice is exported free; here six annas per bag duty has to be paid, there ships have no Port Dues to pay (vessels going there in ballast to load pay ten pence per register ton, which is virtually nothing.) Every one knows how enormous the Calcutta Port Charges are, and now they are to be increased.

"The Australian Markets have been flooded with Siam rice, and our exporters have lost heavily, and their trade has been taken from them. To the China ports nothing in rice to speak of has been done for a long time; there was once a large business carried on.

"During the month, from 28th April to 25th May, thirty-four vessels arrived at Saigon, and forty-one cleared; it is true most of them are of small tonnage, but vessels of 1,400 tons register do go there. The Exports to Mauritius and Bourbon during the above month were 3,160 tons. Total Exports to all ports 29,163 tons. Total Exports from 1st January to 29th April, 89,732 tons.

"For London.—The following are this day's quotations:—Jute £1-12-6 to £1-13-9 per ton; Linseed £1-13-0 per ton; Rape Seed £2-2-6 per ton; Poppy Seed £2-7-6 per ton; Turmeric £2-10 per ton; Sugar 12s. 6d. per ton; Saltpetre 10s. per ton, and Light Freight £2-5 to £2-7-6 per ton."

BANK RETURN.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ended 15th June, compared with the return for the previous week, yields the following results:—

LIABILITIES.

Tsy. Balance at Hd. Office	Rs.	19,56,407 10	7 increase.
,, ,, Branches,	,,	3,15,423 8	1 increase.
Other Deposits	,,	28,40,155 1	0 decrease.
ASSETS.			
Loans on Govt. Securities	Rs.	2,57,100 0	0 increase.
Accts. of Credit on do.	,,	31,767 11	11 decrease.
Mercantile Discounts	,,	3,88,132 2	8 increase.
Cash, &c., at Hd. Office	,,	18,72,183 3	4 decrease.
,, Branches.	,,	5,41,417 13	11 increase.

MILITARY.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 22.

Stock, Lieutenant, 21st Regiment N. I., on privilege leave, to Poona.
Greenhow, Surgeon, 15th Bengal Cavalry, on sick leave, to Europe.
Davies, Major, Staff Corps, on leave, to Ahmednuggur.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Poona, 21st June, 1869.

The following transfers are ordered in the Subordinate Medical Department:—

First Class Hospital Assistant Vithul Sindia, No. 287, from Jail, Dharwar, to general duty 8. M. Circle.

3rd Class Hospital Assistant Rubin Samson, No. 391, Jail, Kolapoor, to general duty 8. M. Circle.

3rd Class Hospital Assistant Bhow Tookaram, from Jail, Aden, general duty, Aden.

3rd Class Hospital Assistant Deojee Mahadick, No. 461, from Jail, Sholapoor, to 9th Regiment N. I.

3rd Class Hospital Assistant Gungutgur, No. 504, general duty, Presidency, to general duty, Poona and S. M. Circle.

With reference to para 26 of G. G. O., No. 392, dated 17th June 1868, the following promotions of Hospital Assistants are made with effect from dates specified opposite each:—

Kisnapah, No. 274, promoted from 2nd Class to 1st Class, to effect from 30th May 1868.

M. Rebello, No 253, promoted from 2nd Class to 1st Class, to effect from 15th July 1868.

Hyam Ezekiel, No. 269, promoted from 2nd Class to 1st Class, to effect from 28th August 1868.

Bhowan Deenshaw, No. 268, promoted from 2nd Class to 1st Class, to effect from 28th August 1868.

Shaik Abdool Reyman, No. 280, promoted from 2nd Class to 1st Class, to effect from 28th August 1868.

Gungajee Chudoun, No. 282, promoted from 2nd Class to 1st Class, to effect from 28th August 1868.

Shadickjee Israel, No. 291, promoted from 2nd Class to 1st Class, to effect from 12th January 1869.

F. Valuntine, No. 256, promoted from 2nd Class to 1st Class, to effect from 19th June 1865.

The services of Sergeant James Clarke, 1st Battalion 2nd Foot, are placed at the disposal of the Quarter Master General of the Army, for employment as a clerk.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—22ND JUNE.

London	Cotton	£1 10s. 0d.	Nominal per ton.
	Cases	£1 10s. 0d. to £1 15s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£1 0s. 0d.	Nominal ,,
	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 10s. 0d. to £1 12s. 6d.	,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£1 7s. 6d. to £1 10s. 0d.	,,
Liverpool	Myrabolanes & Coir Dunties	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 12s. 6d.	,,
	Seeds	£0 17s. 6d. to £1 0s. 0d.	,,
	Cotton	£2 0s. 0d.	Nominal. ,,
Havre	Coffee	Nominal	
Overland	Steamers	£4 0s. 0d. to £4 5s. 0d.	
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 10	per bale.
	,, Opium	Rs. 25 to 30	per chest.
	Sailing Ships		Nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 to 4	per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 12 and Calcutta Port Charges	
Mauritius		8 annas per bag	nominal.

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
22	Cashmere (s)	Dickinson	Bussorah, June 5.
	Magdala (s)	Thompson	Suez, June 9.
	Indus (s)	Kingcome	Broach, June 19.

DEPARETURES.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
22	Banner	Williams	Callao.
	Viscount Sandon	Nacoda	Chittagong.
	Rangoon (s)	Baker	Aden and Suez.
	Burmah (s)	Hutchinson	Malabar Coast and Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Magdala, to Aden and Suez.
Steamer Cashmere, to Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee.

CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURE.

June 17 Ethiopian (s)

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

June 16 Corings ..... Bagot ..... Boston.
Nimrod ..... Pearce ..... Galle.
Prince Alfred ..... Thirkell ..... Bimlipatam.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

VEHAR WATER WORKS.

NOTICE.—The CLOSING of the VEHAR MAIN, as lately advertised for Thursday the 24th instant, is unavoidably postponed. The Vehar Water Main will be entirely closed on MONDAY next, the 28th instant, from 6 A.M. to 6 P.M. Persons should therefore provide themselves with sufficient water on the previous day.

C. THWAITES, C.E.,
Acting Executive Engineer.
Executive Engineer's Office, Vehar Water Works Department, 22nd June, 1869.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

ROBOTTOM—RAEBURN—June 19th, at St. Andrew's Kirk, Fort, by the Rev. D. McPherson, Harry Robottom, H. M. Customs, to Miss Raeburn.

DEATH.

HEADS—June 22nd, at 15 Victoria Road, Byculla, of dysentry, Percy James, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Heads.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."
Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23, 1869.

THE Bench of Justices will meet to-day for the purpose, we presume, of considering the terms of the letter in reply to the Government, which the Finance Committee has drawn up. The subject is one of very great importance, but looking to past experience, we doubt whether it will receive the attention it merits, and shall be agreeably disappointed and proportionately hopeful if it does. The plain duty of the Bench is to bring the Government to an issue, and either induce it to take active measures, or demonstrate, in an unequivocal manner, that the Bench washes its hands of all show of responsibility and leaves that heavy burden on the depository of power. The Bench has, indeed, displayed a willingness to meet the Government half way, obeying thereby the true British instinct of respect for lawfully constituted authorities even when they neglect their duties. The series of small committees, appointed on the motion of Mr. Scoble, is a real concession, and ought to prove to the head of the presidency that the Bench is most desirous to exhaust the means available for complying with the Governor's wishes. We do not believe that the Bench will go any further. We do not believe, for instance, that the Bench will stultify itself by any servile confession of failure through its own incapacity. The Bench will not tell a lie. And if the Government is waiting for some declaration of ineptitude before it adopts the measures required, then the Government will have to wait until doomsday and the day after. We will not do the Government the injustice to believe that it looks for such a declaration; and we only refer to it because rumours to that effect are in circulation, and because they ought to be frankly set at rest. In the debate on the draft letter of the Finance Committee the real position and feeling of the Bench ought to be made manifest. But we fear the discussion will turn on the subsidiary and minor point—are Mr. Crawford's or Mr. Shapoorjee's figures correct? If so, there will be a waste of time. So far as we can judge Mr. Shapoorjee has made a mistake; if he sees the mistake himself he is manly enough to own it; and a few words of explanation ought to settle the question. But if Mr. Crawford and his critic become rhetorical—and rhetoric is quite out of place here—the dispute will occupy much time to little profit; for the general question, as usual, will be swallowed up in a personal squabble. We fully admit the necessity of showing the error in Mr. Shapoorjee's calculations; but surely that can be done in few words, without distracting attention from the more important business of the meeting.

OUR local contemporary has anticipated u in noticing an article by the *Englishman*, on the Bank question, written with considerable vigour and more than Bengallee bumptiousness. Some of his points have been already well exposed by our daily contemporary, and on these we need not touch; but some great flaws remain to be laid bare, and these we proceed to notice. For instance, before girding himself up for his task, the writer in the *Englishman*, neglected o refresh his memory by a perusal of Mr. Dickson's celebrated Minute und date 1st March 1867. In that document the author says that the Bank of Bengal may, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, form business agencies and establish branch Banks at such places as the Directors may deem advantageous to the interests of the Bank. But he argues against the occupancy of Bombay, and flies his kite of a State Bank for all India. Now though, we but reiterate what has been written before, let us once more repeat what the Governor General said when Mr. Dickson abandoned the grand ideas which he found unpalatable to the Indian public, and sought merely the aggrandisement of the Bank which he represents. The Governor General then stated that "he had no personal "knowledge of the arrangement under which "Mr. Hector had been deputed to Bombay "as Agent of the Bank of Bengal, that "the Directors of that Bank had been "understood to propose to send an Agent "to Bombay only for the purpose of collecting "their outstandings, and that the Government "of India could not object to their doing so." When we add that these remarks were addressed to the Board of Directors of the Old Bank of Bombay and to the Reconstruction Committee in answer to their remonstrance against the intrusion of the Bengal Bank Agency, the mendacious character of the argument now advanced by the *Englishman*—that if the intrusion had not been "of a perfectly legitimate character "the Old Bank of Bombay would surely have "discovered it and resented it accordingly"—is sufficiently apparent.

Again if the Bengal Bank Agency were "established for the sole purpose of carrying on "directly the description of business formerly "transacted by the Old Bank of Bombay as "agents of the Bank Bengal," we ask how the Agency came to sell in Bombay bills drawn by the Resident at Hyderabad on the Oomrawuttee Treasury, and why the Agency sought to open an establishment in Oomrawuttee itself? Every other point has already been argued *usque ad nauseam*. Originally Mr. Dickson affected a consideration for the interest of the shareholders of the Bank of Bombay. Is any shown now?

The *Englishman* tells us that we most unwisely challenged a comparison between the Banks of Bengal and Bombay. We gladly join issue, and we again call both the Government of India and the public to witness. The *Englishman* evidently does not understand the diffenco between the subscribed and working capital of a Bank; but we put that question entirely on one side. We are prepared to meet him on the narrow basis he has chosen. The Bank of Bengal, in its own presidency, may be an oracle, but we are not prepared to admit that what it says or does must be correct. We must contrast its figures with those shown by institutions holding a recognised position in the banking world. We believe no one will deny that the London and Westminster Bank is a model establishment, and one of the most prosperous and best managed concerns in the United Kingdom. We think our object will be gained by repeating the excerpt which the *Englishman* gives from the published returns of the two Presidency Banks, and by adding to them the same items from the last balance sheet of the London and Westminster Bank. The *Englishman* gives the

Bank of Bengal capital and reserve at	Rs.	2,37,35,921
Amount invested in Government Securities	,,	98,93,685
Mercantile discounts	,,	1,58,24,186
And the		
Bank of Bombay capital and reserve at	,,	50,03,616
Amount invested in Government Securities	,,	35,79,812
Mercantile discounts	,,	59,73,094

Any cock on its own dunghill can crow loud enough, and the *Englishman* asserts that these figures certainly justify the Directors of the "Bank of Bengal in refusing to commit their "Agency business to the new institution." We shall now give the figures of the London and Westminster Bank:—

Its capital and reserve are	£ 2,995,125
Amount invested in Government Securities	3,848,471
Mercantile discounts, loans, &c.	16,601,960

The *Englishman* argues that because the discounts of the Bank of Bengal are in round numbers 80 lakhs less than the capital of the proprietors, while the discounts of the Bank of Bombay exceed the capital by nearly ten lakhs, the comparison is most unfortunate for our Presidency Bank. What will it say of the London and Westminster Bank, the discounts of which exceed its capital by nearly 14 millions sterling! *Parva componere magnis*, we think, and we are certain the public will think that, taking the London and Westminster Bank as a guide, the balance sheet of our bantling shows better banking than that of its hoary, we fear in some respects effete, antagonist, the Bank of Bengal. Like Rome of old, though decaying at its centre—and we have the authority of the *Englishman* for saying so—it seeks fresh conquests abroad to keep its innocent shareholders dazzled by fresh triumphs at the capital. Let it beware, it has to meet a worse enemy than Hood and the barbaric hordes of Germany and Gaul! The *Englishman*, with ineffable complacency and assumption, closes its article by saying, "Were the Government to cease to be a shareholder in the Bank "of Bengal, the people of Bombay would "speedily and gratefully find the difference be-"tween a branch of the Bank of Bengal and a "simple Agency." Mr. Dickson says in his Minute, from which we have already quoted, "Purely local Banks, with branches through-"out the presidencies, to be really useful and "advantageous to the country, must be conduct-"ed on sound principles—*to such Banks the "prestige of Government is of the last importance.*" Is further comment necessary? We think not. We trust the shareholders of the Bank of Bengal will take warning alike from the figures and the fate of an antagonist who provoked his own refutation.

THE *Times of India* repels the base insinuation that the sensible article on the Central Asian Question, which we quoted on Monday, expresses his own views. Those suggestive remarks were, it seems, intended to indicate only what others think. The *Times of India* maintains its old thesis, that there are only Russian phantoms in Turkistan; that—as must of course be the case—under such circumstances the military efforts of these imaginary Russians have been "*pitiful*"; that those who do not believe our supercilious censor, are persons of unsettled minds, given to "puerile fears," and "imaginative and theoretic notions." He won't be credited with a lucid interval. Moreover, he lays claim to a striking distinction. We record the great fact that the *Times of India* stands "in no awe" of Russia, that he is as brave as a lion and entitled henceforward to be described as The Valiant; all other folk, of course, being timid and fearsome creatures. As a very Hercules of courage *he* "can afford to review the position of the various parties interested in the subject," while others shake in their shoes; being, as the repeated treatment of the question in his columns, and the elegant and amiable epithets with which he decorates his opponents show, totally uninterested himself. Why he must be a very miracle of self-devotion to the public good, since he works away so diligently at a subject in which he takes only the interest of a serene philosopher and an abstract friend of man. Will he do us one favour? He says we remain under the domination of our own views. The compliment is appreciated. Considering that the phrase only describes the common lot of writers who think for themselves, the remark is somewhat *banale*. But let that pass. What we should like to see is a statement of our views according to the comprehension of our brilliant contemporary. Seriously, we regret that he has repudiated a sensible article betraying some approach towards a statesmanlike treatment of a grave public question, and we are truly grieved to record that he has again lapsed into a painful mental condition in which the victim mistakes facts for phantasms.

IT appears from proceedings of the Kurrachee Municipality that Government has sanctioned the taking up of a loan of Rs. 6,30,000, under Government guarantee, for the carrying out of the project for supplying Kurrachee with water.

The "Delhi Gazette" has been "credibly informed" that the Viceroy has written autograph letters to the heads of the various local Governments, impressing upon them the necessity of public expenditure during 1869-70 being within estimated bounds.

A MADRAS paper records the death of the Reverend T. Haslam, of the London Missionary Society, who died at Coimbatore on the 15th inst., from the effects of heat apoplexy.

THE Jubbulpore paper has been informed that of thirty-five Europeans employed on No. 17 contract on the G. I. P. line, no less than seventeen have died during the past hot season.

THE "Central India Times" understands that Major Stewart, District Superintendent of Police, Raipore, has signified his intention of retiring from the service in September next.

AT the Madras High Court, on the 15th inst., Mr. Barclay obtained directions from Mr. Justice Carmichael as to the mode in which service of summons and petition in the third divorce case instituted in that court was to be effected on the respondent and co-respondent, who are residing at Bangalore. The case was referred to as "Hillier v. Hillier and another."

IN reply to a telegram from the Secretary of State for India, enquiring if it had anyone to recommend, the Madras Government is said to have telegraphed on the 16th inst., proposing Mr. H. G. Prichard for the office of Government solicitor, rendered vacant by the death of Mr. H. J. Brockman. The appointment is worth Rs. 1,225 per mensem. Mr. Prichard has been about ten years in Madras.

THE OUTBREAK OF CHOLERA AT NUSSEERABAD.

WE (*Poona Observer*) are exceedingly glad to learn, from telegraphic reports furnished to the Adjutant General, that the cholera at Nusseerabad is disappearing. From the 11th to the 18th inst. no fresh admissions to hospital were recorded. The following table, dating from the 7th of June to the 11th, shows the extent to which the disease raged:—

Date.	Admission.	Deaths.
June 7th	4	0
,, 8th	5	3
,, 9th	5	3
,, 10th	0	1
Total	14	7

It will thus be seen that rumour considerably overestimated the virulence with which the scourge was raging.

WEATHER REPORTS.

KOLAPORE, 22nd, 2 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west, thermometer 80.

VINGORLA, 22nd, 10 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west strong, thermometer 82, rain 3 inches and 61 cents.

CARWAR, 22nd, 8-45 A.M.—Weather rainy, wind light easterly, thermometer 78, barometer 29·93, rain 45 cents.

MANGALORE, 22nd, 10-30 A.M.—Weather rainy, wind south-west by south, thermometer 78·50, rain 8 inches 90 cents.

CANNANORE, 22nd, 10 A.M.—Weather rainy, wind north-west moderate, thermometer 76, barometer 29·870, rain 3 inches 1 cent.

COCHIN, 22nd, 10 A.M.—Weather fine, wind north-westerly, thermometer 77, barometer 29·964, rain 98 cents, sky cumulus.

PAUMBEN, 21st, 12 noon.—Weather cloudy, wind south, thermometer 86, barometer 29·90.

PAUMBEN, 22nd, 12 noon.—Weather fair, wind south south-west, thermometer 89, barometer 29·87.

TUTICORIN, 21st, 10 A.M.—Weather fair, wind light westerly, thermometer 88.

TUTICORIN, 22nd, 10 A.M.—Weather fine, wind south westerly, thermometer 89, barometer 29·83, sky cumulus

DISTRICT LIFE.

BY OUR OWN PROSER.

No. VI.—PIG.

BEFORE going to bed my brown friend called for his patawallah and gave orders for "Wagherries" to be called early next morning in order that he might get "khubber" of "pig" in tolerably good time. I asked him why he didn't send out the day before, so that we might get out before the heat of the day. "Friend Piggy ain't agreeable," answered he. "He's rather disobliging and won't suit himself to our ideas of comfort. The ungrateful animal roams about all night and in the early morning, seeking what he may devour and what he may imbibe. About ten or eleven o'clock, when the sun begins to get warm, he hides his intelligent features in a bush and goes to sleep like a Bombay 'ramoosee'—the beast! I've known 'em so infernally fast asleep that I've had to prod him up with my spear before he'd wake. They often go to sleep in families,—mamma and all the babies, 'squeakers' they're called, get inside the bushes in a field and snore melodiously in 'appy hinnersince.' Now go to sleep yourself, Pea, you'll have to be wide awake enough to-morrow. Good night my chicken." Splinter then turned in his bed and in five minutes was in the arms of Murphy.

Next morning I was awakened by my friend's voice trumpeting my name. He had an unshaven way of shouting, as it were. It seemed as if he was calling through rather strong bristles. Perhaps it was the association of the man with the voice that gave me that impression. I really believe, that when properly shaved, clothed, and in his right mind, his voice changed again, and arrayed itself in a more civilised sound. "Pea," said he, "it's tolerably late, you lazy beggar: I've been up this hour or more. Toddle up sharp, and have some breakfast. I have sent the beaters out long ago." We had a comfortable breakfast, at half past nine, and sent some tiffin and liquor on in a basket to a large tree, under which we intended to eat and drink after our "shikar," and to give the horses a feed, clean them, and water them. If necessary, we intended to change horses there. Just before we had finished breakfast one of our beaters was seen running towards the tents. He had seen a boar, which he described as about three feet high, rather more than less. This animal was asleep in a cotton field under a thorn bush, and he (the beater) had posted one of his companions in a babul tree to watch the pig, in case he moved away. We finished our breakfast leisurely, Splinter cautioning me, on my evincing symptoms of choking, to take it easy, the old boy won't wake up in a hurry. After breakfast, we called the man who had brought us the news, ordered our horses, and taking each our favourite spear, set off. We had distributed four other spears among the beaters, and had given them orders to keep tolerably close to us during the run. This they can do, by taking short cuts when the hog doubles, just as men follow the hounds on foot at home. The pig was concealed in a field, about a mile distant from our camp. The ground was tolerably good for some distance round, the hedges high, but very few crops. It was just after the tall crops were cut, and very favourable to pig-sticking. We soon arrived at the field, and saw one of the beaters perched up in a tree. He pointed to a small prickly bush, and shouted out that he was there. "He's asleep and snoring," said Barre, "sorry to wake him, but I feel it my duty to destroy so destructive an animal." "Now, P., get yourself between him and the bad country." The pig was so sound asleep that all our shouting did not wake him, and nothing short of a prod with a spear could rouse him. Suddenly, with a snort, away he went! Jamming my hat down on my head, and pressing my knees well in, I dashed after him at full speed. Barre was a little ahead of me and keeping between the pig and the deep nullah-like road, edging gradually up to him. Piggy, a fine young boar, looked excessively vicious, and was going very fast, though his appearance was indicative of anything but speed. After one or two easy hedges, taken at a rattling pace, I crept up close to Barre, and we ran neck and neck, taking a small road together, and entering a large slightly-ploughed field. The hog was about ten yards ahead of us forging towards a deep road. "Now for first spear," shouted Barre. "Tally ho!" and away we flew, the horses close together, my knee almost touching his, each leaning over with spear at arm's length, the hard fat carcase of the boar coming nearer as our horses spurted almost as eager as we. The pace was really tremendous as we neared the pig, my horse a little ahead, but my spear, shorter than Barre's, with point close to his, both within two inches of the undulating flank of the boar. Nothing could exceed the excitement. The horses straining every sinew, the pig conscious of his danger and of the rapidly nearing refuge—the road—grunting with the half-enraged, half-fearful *ugh-ugh*. The glittering spear points, cruel and relentless-looking, eager to pierce the sinewy carcase. He swerved, and I heard my friend claim first blood, as the steel keenly entered the flesh. He put on a spurt, and, as he speared, drove the animal on, almost lifting his hind quarters off the ground with the force of the charge. The pig turned at right angles, and made direct for the road, the blood streaming redly down his flanks. Without a word we both followed him. The hedge at the road-side was very thick, but piggy went through it like a cannon shot. Our horses refused at first, but I saw the pig rushing up the lane, and followed him, Barre after me, on the other side of the hedge. I passed an opening at full speed, and shouted to Barre to avail himself of it; I was going too fast to do so. He got through, dropped into the road, and clambered up the other side, just as the boar did the same higher up. I was obliged to take the hedge, and did so, my knees full of thorns. The drop was very deep, but one thinks very little of where one goes, in the excitement. Over the road and away after my friend and the pig. He was fully a hundred yards ahead of me, slightly to my left. The animal was going more slowly and forging to the right, so that I hoped to cut him off. Barre was nearing the pig fast, when it turned sharp off, and made nearly direct for me. It saw me. With a fierce *ugh-ugh* he charged with all his force. The fierce little eyes glittering, the bristles up, and every muscle strained to give impetus to the charge. The field had only a few cotton shrubs in it, and I had a full view of my enemy. I held the spear in front of him, dug my spurs in my horse and trusted to Providence. There was a shock, a crash, and I found myself with a broken bamboo in my hand, and saw the pig going away with about two feet of steel and cane in his side. Barre followed him up and was charged twice, each time spearing the pig severely. After procuring a new weapon from the beaters I followed. Piggy had gone away again, but after a short run we got him into his strong-hold, a corner of a field with very thick Euphorbia hedges. By riding quickly past, and holding our spears towards him, he was induced to charge twice. He then lay down, almost dead. We got off our horses and went towards him on foot, holding our spears out, in case he should charge. He was too far gone, however, and one spear through the heart finished him. He had fought very well, and ran like a deer. In fact, I consider a pig equal to a horse in speed, but without the staying powers. He is usually too fat to run. The beaters took the pig home and we walked our horses back. They had had rather severe work, and we did not care to run them again. That evening we talked over each incident as we sat in our easy chairs after dinner. Indeed, I think that is one of the chief charms of hog-hunting—the fighting of the battles over again, when piggy always gets his share of praise. We ate his head sauced, next morning.

THE SANITARY COMMISSIONER.

THE *Englishman* trusts "the rumour that Dr. Cunningham has been appointed to succeed Colonel Malleson as Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India is not true. Dr. Cunningham's departmental claims to promotion from Secretary to Commissioner do not appear to us so strong as those of acknowledged fitness. Both in and out of the profession the appointment of the first sanitarium in India, Dr. Normam Chevers has long been regarded as an almost foregone conclusion, more especially as he had once been passed over on non-professional reasons in favour of a non-professional officer. Dr. Cunningham's claims seem to us to be to a Provincial Sanitary Commissionership, rather than to the Headship of the new Department. We trust it is not yet too late for the Government of India to remedy the injustice done to Dr. Chevers, when the Department was first created."

THE CZAR AND THE POPE.—A correspondent at St. Petersburg, writing on the 18th May, says:—"The negotiations with Rome are entering into a new phase. It is stated here on good authority that the Pope has of late shown a very friendly disposition towards the Czar, and has requested that permission may be granted to the Roman Catholic bishops in the empire to attend the Œcumenical Council. This request, it is added, will be complied with, but only on the condition that His Holiness shall direct the Polish clergy to read prayers and deliver sermons in Russian. It is not yet known whether the Pope is disposed to accept this condition."

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE NEW ATLANTIC CABLE.

LONDON, 18TH JUNE.

The Brest shore end of the French Atlantic cable was laid yesterday.

LONDON, 21ST JUNE.

The s. s. Great Eastern commenced laying the the new Atlantic cable to-day.

Paris telegrams state that of 1,035 persons who were arrested during the late disturbances all have been liberated, with the exception of 200, against whom further proceedings are to be taken.

St. Etienne is now quiet, but the whole of the surrounding mining districts are occupied by troops under the special command of Count Palikao.

The Emperor left to-day for the camp at Chalons.

THE BOMBAY MAILS.

The Baroda, with the outward Indian Mails, left Suez for Bombay at 11 A.M. on the 19th (1 day and 7 hours before contract time.)

The Bombay Mail of May 25th was delivered in London to-day.

AMERICA.

Latest advices from New York states that the American Government are acting rigorously against Cuban recruiting.

LONDON, 19TH JUNE, APT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was quiet. Prices are unchanged.

Fair Dhollera 10d.

Consols 92¾.

Bank Shares, Government Securities, and Exchange on India are quite unchanged.

Total coin in Banks of England and

France £68,250,000
,, Notes Outstanding £75,625,000

THE HON'BLE MR. GREY'S DIFFERENCE WITH THE SUPREME GOVERNMENT.

THE *Englishman* prints a letter from a correspondent upon Mr. Grey's attitude on the subject of education, and makes the following comments:—"We think Mr. Grey's champion would have done well not to call public attention to the matter. So far as we can judge without the official papers the scandal is a most disgraceful one to the Bengal Government. It

MR. CRAWFORD'S MEMORANDUM ON MR. SORABJEE SHAPOORJEE BENGALLEE'S FIGURES.

As Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengallee abandons the figures given by him at the Bench meeting of the 9th instant, I will not do more with reference to them than roughly point out a few very serious errors he then fell into which will be sufficient utterly to condemn his conclusions.

After quoting Captain Hancock's figures, Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengallee quotes those of the Select Committee of the Legislative Council wherein they state "that the total assets expected to be recovered for the current (1868) and past years are estimated at Rs. 8,35,234." From this sum Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengallee then deducts the collections of rates and taxes only, up to 31st March (Rs. 3,40,479) and the outstanding balances of rates and taxes on 31st March (Rs. 1,82,890), in all Rs. 5,23,369, and thus makes out a deficit of Rs. 3,12,000 !!!

In this calculation Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengallee, in the first place, omits an item of Rs. 80,577 miscellaneous estimated assets, which is included in the Select Committee's total of Rs. 8,35,234 (see page 29 of their Report.)

In the second place Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengallee erroneously imagines that we have no sources of income but rates and taxes, whereas there are no less than eight (8) other miscellaneous sources of revenue, duly estimated by Captain Hancock at Rs. 38,500 (page 28 of Select Committee's report), which actually yielded Rs. 39,049, but Mr. Sorabjee Bengallee has altogether forgotten them.

Thirdly, Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengallee entirely forgets Government water rates (Rs. 1,56,680), included in the Budget Estimate for 1868, and consequently in the outstandings.

I proceed, however, to deal with the new figures given by Mr. Sorabjee in his letter to the *Times of India* of the 18th June, the result, he tells us, of "a detailed investigation." Here they are contrasted with an adaptation *as far as possible* of our figures to his form :—

	Mr. Sorabjee's figures.	Our adaptation.
Rates and taxes due on 1st July, 1868, as per statement appended to proceedings of the Finance Committee of 4th July, 1868, counted on as to be recovered by 31st Dec. 1868 ... Rs.	25,62,866	25,62,866
Add—increased estimates for wheel tax, miscellaneous items, and fresh assessments between 1st July to 30th Nov. 1868.....	68,609	(included in 1,13,854)
Total...	26,31,475	25,62,866
Amounts recovered from 1st July to 30th Nov. 1868	15,53,414	15,78,014
Leaving balance, outstanding on 30th Nov. 1868, as per statement laid before the Select Committee of the Legislative Council ..Rs.	10,78,061	9,84,852
Add—new assessments for 1868 and previous years made in the 1st quarter of 1869.....	1,13,884	(Omit)
Total, to be recovered between 30th Nov. 1868 and 31st March 1869 on account of the years 1866, 1867, and 1868.....Rs	11,91,945	9,84,852
Recoveries on account of the above, as per Controller's statement :—		
In December 1868 .....Rs. 1,29,637		
In January 1869 1,21,851		
In February 1869 86,993		
In March 1869 34,098	3,40,479	5,40,503
Gross balance uncollected on 1st April 1869, as per Municipal Commissioner's statement of 7th June 1869	1,82,890	1,82,890
	5,23,369	7,23,393
Difference.....	6,68,576	2,61,459
Total...Rs.	11,91,945	9,84,852
Difference as above ....Rs.	6,68,576	2,61,459
Irrecoverable outstandings .....Rs.	3,23,404	2,60,019
NOTE.—The Municipal Commissioner in his memo. of 7th June 1869, states that this loss from irrecoverable outstandings has since been ascertained to be less by Rs. 23,112 !		
Discrepancy to be accounted for	3,45,172	differ1,440
Total...Rs.	6,68,576	

Here is the same sum worked out in accordance with Captain Hancock's figures, page 28 of the report of Select Committee of Legislative Council :—

Estimated outstandings on 30th November, say.....		10,78,061
DEDUCT—		
Miscellaneous revenue recovered in October and November 1868, but not included in Captain Hancock's figures for those months, which represent rates and taxes only ..... Rs.	24,600	
Rates and taxes collected in December 1868	1,29,637	
Miscellaneous revenue in December 1868..	10,290	
Adjustment of Government Water Rate, &c	1,80,765	
Cash collections in 1st quarter of 1869.....	2,10,842	
Outstandings on 31st March 1869	1,82,890	7,47,993
		3,30,068
DEDUCT—		
Actual loss on estimate up to 31st March 1869.....	2,60,019	
Excess of estimate by Captain Hancock ...	68,609	3,28,628
Difference...	Rs.	1,440

It would thus seem that the estimate of 30th November, 1868, was too high, so far as the accounts up to 31st March, 1869, go, by about Rs.60,000. But as assessments for 1868 go on throughout the year, it is quite likely the full estimate may yet be realized.

The obvious and only intelligible way of dealing with this matter is to take out estimates, and compare the actuals with them. We shall then see whether our actuals have exceeded or fallen short of the estimates.

Before doing this, however, it will be well to indicate errors that Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengallee has fallen into other than those before alluded to.

To start with, he heads his statement or account thus :—

"*Rates and taxes due on 1st July*, 1868, as per statement appended to proceedings of the Finance Committee of 4th July, 1868, *counted on as to be recovered by the 31st December*, 1868, Rs. 25,62,866."

In the first place, as I told Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengallee before, this sum was *not* due on 1st July, 1868, for a large portion was not due or leviable until the 1st January 1869 (viz., wheel tax and water rate.)

In the second place, the statement he quotes is not merely a statement of rates and taxes, but as the heading states, one showing the estimated income of the Municipality from all sources, including eight sources of revenue, besides rates and taxes yielding revenue throughout the year, none of which revenue could be said to be due on 1st July 1868.

In the third place, no one *counted on the recovery of the whole sum of Rs. 25,62,866 by 31st December* 1868.

The reason is obvious. The two items of revenue, wheel tax and water rate, are recoverable quarterly in arrears, and therefore could not be recovered before 31st December 1868.

The next item, of increased estimates, Rs. 68,609, is taken from Captain Hancock's evidence, at page 28 of the report of the Select Committee of the Legislative Council.

The total, Rs. 26,31,475, is therefore a correct estimate of the outstandings on 1st July, 1868, supposing the revised estimate had been added to it. The total amount recovered from 1st July to 30th November, 1868, is incorrect, inasmuch as the collections of rates and taxes *only* in October and November have been included. Miscellaneous receipts have been omitted both by Captain Hancock in his evidence (statement at page 28 of Legislative Council's report), and by Mr. Sorabjee.

The balance, Rs. 10,78,061, on 30th November, 1868, is therefore incorrect, because the miscellaneous receipts for October and November should be deducted.

The next item, "add new assessments for 1868 and previous years, made in 1st quarter of 1869, Rs. 1,13,884," is altogether wrong. The very documents Mr. Sorabjee quotes prove that this sum is already included in the gross estimate of income for 1868.

The balance thus worked out, Rs. 11,91,945, is thus hopelessly incorrect.

In recoveries, again, there are also serious omissions. Mr. Sorabjee wrote the Controller a note asking for "*a memorandum showing the amounts of Municipal rates and taxes for* 1866, 1867, *and* 1868, *collected in the following months, viz* :—

December	1868	March	1869
January	1869	April	1869
February	1869	May	1869,"

The Controller gave him these figures. Mr. Sorabjee has, I have before said, assumed that this was our gross income from all sources, and has thus omitted the receipts from eight different miscellaneous sources of revenue and the Government water rates. I much regret we were not informed what Mr. Sorabjee's object was in asking for these figures.

And now to contrast Estimates with Actuals for the whole year, when it will be seen at once that our position, so far from being worse, is better than we originally estimated for the whole year :—

ESTIMATES.

CAPTAIN HANCOCK'S AND OUR OWN FIGURES.

Actual outstanding balance of rates and taxes on 31st December 1867. See Appendix E, page ix., of Annual Report for 1867 ..... Rs.	5,24,235
Add estimate at foot of page xxxv., statement E E, of Annual Report for 1867.....	3,17,044
Total estimated outstanding for 1867 and former years.....	8,41,279
Add original Budget estimate of income from all sources for 1868. See Budget and Finance Committee's proceedings, 4th July 1868	30,80,755
Add additional estimate, by Captain Hancock, page 28 of proceedings of the Select Committee of Legislative Council.....	68,609
Gross estimate for 1868 and former years to be accounted for	39,90,643
Deduct total estimate by Captain Hancock and self of irrecoverables and loss at page 28 of Legislative Council's report.....	3,23,404
Net estimated assets 30th November 1868 to be accounted for..... Rs.	36,67,239

ACTUALS.

BEING BOOK ENTRIES.

Actual outstanding balance of rates and taxes on 31st December 1867, see Appendix F, p. ix., of Annual Report for 1867 ..... Rs.	5,24,235
Net actual assessments (less remissions) of rates and taxes.....	27,78,514
Miscellaneous revenue.....	4,27,875
Actual assets to be accounted for..... Rs.	37,30,624
DEDUCT—	
Actual collections of rates and taxes up to 31st March 1869, including Government water rate..... Rs. 31,19,850	
Miscellaneous revenue actually collected..... 4,27,875	
Outstanding balance of rates and taxes on 31st March 1869..... 1,82,890	
Rs.	37,30,624

COMPARISON.

The gross estimate for 1868 and former years was as above ..... Rs.	39,90,643
Deduct actuals	37,30,624
Actual loss on estimate up to 31st March 1869 ... Rs.	2,60,019
Whereas the estimated loss by Captain Hancock and self on 30th November 1868 was..... Rs.	3,23,404
So that there is a difference in favour of actuals of...	63,385
Deduct my revised estimate of bad debts on 31st March 1869	32,640
Estimated difference in favour of actuals on 31st March 1869 ..... Rs.	30,745

This difference will yet be increased by further assessments for 1868 made and recovered in 1869.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD,
June 21st, 1869. Municipal Commissioner.

"THE SIGNS OF THE LAST TIMES."

THE Rev. Dr. Cumming delivered a lecture on this subject on Wednesday afternoon, May 26th, in the Assembly Rooms of the Free-trade Hall, Manchester. The Rev. C. D. Marston presided.

Dr. Cumming, after recapitulating some of the evidences advanced by him on a previous day, said he had omitted to notice one very startling coincidence, namely, that, according to the best interpreters of prophecy, the great chronological epochs had now become exhausted. The 1,260 years terminated, according to the opinions of those most competent to judge, in the year 1867 or 1868; and, if this interpretation were correct, we must expect in our midst convulsions the most stupendous; changes the most rapid; evolution of scenes the most startling; the disappearance of the Crescent; the restoration of the Jew; the streaks of the horizon of glory should fill heaven and earth, and no cloud should suspend or eclipse it. Another sign was the wasting and destruction of the great Western apostacy. It was predicted that God would consume it and destroy it by the brightness of His glorious appearance. He did not expect to see the Pope destroyed at once. He did not expect that until the Great Being whom he falsified made his appearance. The shadow would cease when the substance returned. Another predicted sign was, that on the Saturday evening of the world's long and weary week, there would be a great departure of faith. Did we find anything like this at the present day? He thought there was very strong evidence. There were two great principles struggling for supremacy in this world. He saw infidelity and rationalism, popularly called Broad Churchism, which exhausted from Christianity all that was divine, and he saw, at the opposite pole, a deepening of superstition in portions of the Protestant Church, courting communion with the Church of Rome, seeking to be united to it, and recognised by it, indicating a growth in that religion which had corrupted all that was divine. Our scientific men seemed to be becoming less and less religious, for there was a tendency amongst them to leap for joy when they found something that seemed to prove that man had sprung from a monkey, a monkey from a chimpanzee, a chimpanzee from a gorilla, and that a gorilla might spring from he did not know what. Again, the Mosaic history was now treated as mythical by scientific inquirers. As to superstition, he certainly had not imagined he ever should have lived to see men in the Church of England who had signed the 39 Protestant Articles, and who professed to adhere to the Church of England Prayer-book—he never expected to see these men preaching and teaching the doctrine and tenets they now preached. (Hear, hear.) He did not wonder that they found the 39 Articles rather troublesome, and that some of them would rather be rid of them altogether. (Laughter.) Another feature which was to characterise the closing age of the world was a great absorption in material interests. And what was, in fact, the dominating passion of this age? It was the passion to get rich although sometimes he thought it was not so much a clutching at riches as a running from poverty, lest poverty should overtake us. What explained the crash of Overend, Gurney, and Co.? What explained the fall of Morton Peto and others? What explained the phenomena that appeared in our courts of law almost daily, where spotless reputations seemed to dwindle suddenly into shame, discredit, and disgrace? It was this clutching at riches too hard; it was this making haste to be rich. This must be looked upon as one of the signs that we were approaching that age when the Lord himself would return. This picture was also given by St. Paul. St. Paul told us that perilous times should come; that many should be lovers of themselves; that there should be thirsting for money; that blasphemers would be speaking irreverent, hot, hasty, coarse, and unholy things; that traitors would be abroad, and hot and hasty in their demands; and that there would be more lovers of pleasure than of godliness. He thought we had heard quite enough respecting the traitors on the other side of the water within the last few months—(hear, hear)—and witnessed enough to illustrate all its other predicted signs. Those who discovered the interpretation of those prophecies argued that all things continued pretty much as they were from the beginning. But that was not the fact, as he had proved by quotations he had made. Another sign of the times was the steady decadence of the Mahometan power in Europe, or the waning of the Crescent—in parliamentary language, the "dying of the sick man in the East," or, in the dogmatic Scriptures, "the drying up of the River Euphrates." It might be asked, why should the Mahometan power occupy a place in prophecy? He would tell them why. The Sultan held Palestine in his hand, and when the legitimate possessor returned to that land, on that instant the Sultan would retire and the legitimate possessor would become the freeholder for ever. What was the evidence that the Crescent was waning? It was seen first in the fact that the deaths in Turkey-in-Europe positively outnumbered the yearly births; secondly, the Turks were crossing the Bosphorus, day after day, seeking in Asia a place to live in and a grave to lie in. And if they were asked the reason of this startling exodus the reply was, "Giaour (*i. e.* Gentile) is pursuing us." Three-fourths of the whole population were Christians of some sort, and Turks were diminishing more and more, until at this moment they only numbered about one-fourth of the population of the empire. If the "sick man" ceased to be what he was, the question would arise, what was to become of Palestine, and who would rule there? What would the Koran do? They knew that when the Sultan was invited to visit France and England, to see the grand spectacles that were going on, it had first to be decreed by the chief minister of the Koran that France and England were part of the Turkish Empire before the Sultan could visit either country. We might have fancied this coming from the Pope of Rome, but from the chief of the Koran it was astonishing. If a Mahometan looked upon a lady's face it was regarded as one of the greatest sins he could commit; in fact, every lady in Turkey must have a veil over her face, and there could be seen only two black eyes peeping out of too little holes where the eyes were supposed to be. He had the honour of being invited to meet the Sultan and other distinguished company during the visit to England, and he must say, from his own observation, that the Sultan and his suite looked upon a great many invited ladies quite contrary to Mahometan custom, and seemed as much at home in doing so as any Christian in the assembly. (A laugh.) Nothing could more conclusively show the shock that had been sustained by Mahometan prejudices —the most inveterate prejudices in the world. The same thing was illustrated when the Sultan was asked by the Prince of Wales—and a very noble thing it was to ask—"Will you protect the Christians when you return to your dominions?" The Sultan's answer was, "I will not only protect the Christians, but I will protect Christianity." (Applause.) Again, to show how great an effect had been produced on his mind by its contact with the scenes and the sentiments of the West, the Sultan on his return home had decreed the formation of a council, half of Christians and half of Mahometans. There could be no doubt that the "sick man" would depart within a few years. Statesmen said that when he died he would leave his slippers behind him—one pair in Palestine and the other in Turkey. Who would become possessed of those slippers? It was said that the great autocrat of the North would get one of them. He (Dr. Cumming) was not a statesman, and therefore could not say; but things came to pass so rapidly in these days that he should not be surprised if that should come true. He had heard it suggested that the Emperor Napoleon might nail the other pair. But it must be remembered that Palestine was the road to India, and he believed that England was to be reserved, in spite of all her faults, to accomplish a great and holy mission. Our Church Establishment might go, our Constitution might be altered, but there was not in this nation ten righteous men, or fifty, but hundreds of thousands who loved their Saviour, and he believed it was for this nation, by the fulfilment of prophecy, to lead the Jew back to his own land. There had been a great many national cries lately. There had been the great cry of "Ireland for the Irish," and he thought, perhaps, it might be better if they were allowed to take Ireland to themselves. (A laugh.) We had heard the cry of "France for the French," and "Germany for the Germans." The next cry would resound from earth to heaven and that would be "Judea for the Jews," and the ending of the present economy would be that the Jews would return to their own land. Was there any evidence that their return was at hand? He thought the signs were multiplied. The Jews were constantly taking farms in the neighbourhood of Jerusalem, and they managed them very successfully. It was said that Scotchmen were a canny people who would not enter on a thing that would not pay; and *a fortiori*, the Jew was a man who would not be likely to take a farm where he did not see his way to a good percentage. (Laughter.) Another fact worthy of notice was the action which this country had taken in forwarding engineers to explore Palestine. Then, again, Miss Burdett Coutts was about to expend a vast amount of money in supplying Jerusalem with the water which was so very much needed there. He had been spending some leisure time in examining the results of recent explorations, and it was interesting to observe some of these results. The tomb of Joseph was at length identified near the monument of one of the Pharaohs. The Pharaoh in whose reign the exodus took place had been identified. There was no mention in any of the Egyptian memorials of that firstborn of Thothmes IV. who was Pharaoh when God smote the first-born of the land, from the household of the monarch downwards. It was the Egyptian practice to omit the memorial of anything that might seem to detract from their greatness. It was proved that, contrary to precedent, the monarch in this case was succeeded by his second son. Again, there was the evidence of a singularly incomplete inscription concerning the Pharaoh of the time of the exodus. The record of him on the stone of the Sphinx stopped suddenly short at "and ——," as if what followed was something that could not be told. By a noteworthy coincidence a similar inscription stopped similarly short of its conclusion on the walls of the great temple of Philœ. Pharaoh and all his host had perished in the Red Sea. Thus the Scripture records were more and more borne out as the discovery of memorials went on. Another sign of the approach of the end was the great and rapid intercourse between nations all over the world. It was the time "When many shall run to and fro." Another feature to mark the closing age of this economy was that the Gospel was to be preached to all nations, and then the end should come. There was not a language under heaven not even a dialect, he might almost say, into which the Bible had not been translated by that noble institution, the British and Foreign Bible Society. Another sign of the end was when the great city of Babylon should fall; when the cities of the nations and established Churches should fall. He need not say that this was an age of falling established Churches. (Hear, hear.) He would not express his own opinion upon the question because he knew it was contrary to that entertained by some present. He would just ask them to notice a coincidence. Pius IX. was recently asked why he had not invited to his general council any of the crowned heads of Europe, and he replied: "Because there is no crowned head left faithful to the Church, and because the era has come when Church, and State are separated and for ever." (Applause.) Without the least suspicion of a communication with the Pope, or an inspiration by the Pope, the most excellent and learned Prime Minister of the day pronounced ten days afterwards the same opinion. The Pope was asked to consecrate a church, and he answered, "It is no use consecrating churches; the revolution spreads over Europe with such speed, that we shall have to build and consecrate lunatic asylums instead of churches." (Laughter.) The coincidence was rather strange, but the Prime Minister subsequently rose in the House of Commons and proposed that the surplus funds of the Irish Church should be devoted to lunatic asylums. (Much laughter.) What was to take place? It was foretold that when the great Babylon fell there should be a tripartite division. What was the tendency of Europe now? Why, to have no more of small kingdoms, but to unite them into large and powerful ones. France and Russia were aiming at extension of their territory, and not long ago an intelligent correspondent of the *Times*, writing from Germany, said he expected that in a short time the whole of Europe would be divided into three great masses. These three masses, he said—and here, perhaps, the correspondent was not so nearly right—would be Russia, Germany, and France. Russia combining all the Sclave populations; Germany combining all the Teutons; and France combining all the Latins, including Spain and Italy. The question would be asked, What would become of this country? He answered that we severed from the Papacy in the sixteenth century, we had never rejoined it, we had tampered with it, we had played with popery, we had repealed statutes we ought to have retained, and *vice versa*; but, after all, England was still Protestant to the core. (Loud applause.) He was persuaded, from the most careful inductions from prophecy, that England's sun would shine and brighten until it was lost in the splendours of that everlasting sunrise which should have no western declension at all. (Applause.) Dr. Cumming repeated the expression of his belief that this kingdom was the inheritor of the divine favour the Israelites had lost. Some of us might yet live to see the Jews in their own land hailing the Messiah, instead of the old cry of "Crucify." In his concluding remarks, Dr. Cumming exhorted his hearers to be prepared for salvation, and ready to meet the Lord's coming.

THE JOCKEY CLUB AND TWO-YEAR-OLD RACES.

SIR JOSEPH HAWLEY and Colonel Forester (the latter only should Sir Joseph's proposal fail) will move tomorrow (May 29) at Burlington-street the following resolutions before the Jockey Club :—

1. That no two-year-old shall run earlier in the year than the 1st of July.

2. That no two-year-old shall start for any handicap, and a horse running in contravention of this or the preceding rule will thenceforth be disqualified for running at any meeting where the rules of the Jockey Club are in force.

[If these rules are passed they are not to be applicable to races already closed and entered for.]

3. That in future no money shall be added from the funds of the Jockey Club to any race for which two-year-olds may be entered.

4. That if two or more two-year-olds run a dead heat, they shall not be allowed to run again, but the prize shall be equally divided between or among them.

[The proposal to alter the time of naming for the Derby, &c., will not be brought forward.]

Colonel Forester has given notice that, providing Sir Joseph Hawley's first and second resolutions be not carried, he will move that the following resolutions be considered in their place :—

1. That no two-year-old shall run before the 1st of May.

2. That no two-year-old shall start for any handicap before the 1st of September. Horses running in contravention of either of these rules to be disqualified from running at any meeting where the rules of the Jockey Club are in force, and the resolutions, if passed, not to be applicable to races already closed and entered for.

The meeting at Burlington-street will be very large, because the notice contains not only the germ of our continued success as a horse-breeding people, but the question of the powers of the Jockey Club over the independent owners of horses. We confess ourselves at once to be averse to two-year-old racing altogether. In a monetary point of view to ask for a change is only to ask for one year's loss at the hands of the breeders and owners. Let them stand still for a twelvemonth. But we have no expectation of any such Utopian system of horse-racing; and as half a loaf is better than no bread, we make the most of it for appeasing our appetite. We must presume that all persons interested in the question (and it is not by any means a racing question, or one for the sporting press to decide) have read the letter of Sir Joseph Hawley and Mr. Chaplin. Notwithstanding their arguments we shall be agreeably disappointed if the 1st of July be carried, and much surprised if the 1st of May be not. We believe the opposition will be strong, and led by a gentleman whose integrity is so well known as to have caused the abuses he supports to have even the appearance of virtues. We have said this of him before. He has always gone for the ring and for the outsiders of the racing world, but has not in this consulted the well-being of the people of England, whose interests are widely at variance with the former. There is, too, an intelligent acuteness necessary for good handicapping which is very flattering to the successful performer, and the best of men have their weaknesses.

We read that there are "1,200 races under a mile, and that the two-year-olds have run nearly a thousand times collectively before July."

Animal life and development are the same everywhere. There is no question, whatever may be said to the contrary, as to the mischief of early racing; that is to say, preparation, excitement, and trials. Nobody could believe of the human subject what is asserted of the horse. He would be regarded as a monster who took all boys, of constitutions so various, and set them to work physically, mentally at seven years old by constant preparations, trials, athletics, or examinations, by high feeding, hot clothing, hard running, and general forcing, in fact, by opposing nature. The healthiest men are (*ceteris paribus*) those who have run, jumped, played, and been disciplined with moderation as children, and it is simple madness to assume the reverse, excepting in very exceptional cases. Indeed, so absurd is the idea when applied to the human subject that it has never yet been tried. Sir Joseph states a great fact when he gives us the reason for challenging the world with Blue Gown at *three* years old at even weights, the Ditch in—viz., that there were not more than two old horses capable of accepting it.

Argument is simply thrown away in proving all that Sir Joseph Hawley says as to the early work producing an early ending of an horse's career, but there is one argument when he brings against us the fact that the French turf, which has adopted our language and bastardised its own for the sake of racing like Englishmen, has adopted the very precaution to which he now urges us. M. Grandhomme, the secretary of the French Jockey Club, we know has a strong personal opinion of its necessity; but we are unable to say how far General Fleury and the influence of the Government may have acted on the committee. We believe that it was a rule of the Jockey Club itself, and simply approved by the Emperor, before whom the proposition was possibly laid. Nor is it too much to call attention to the English nation as the great horse mart of the Continent. Have we no sense of disgrace that this prestige is going out of our hands year by year, because the English turf is incapable of breeding stayers? How long is this country likely to continue the horse market of the world? Shall we have to call upon a Government (whose present ordinations begin and end with a private speculation at Hampton Court) to assist us, because the Jockey Club is unwilling, or professes to be unable, to help us in this matter?

It is perfectly true that the English, as a people, have not the same love of racing as heretofore. We are not now talking of Derbys and great holidays, but of the race-course in general. The Ascot Spring Meeting was put an end to at the request of the inhabitants. Can it be wondered at, when we read of the infinitude of the metropolitan and provincial meetings, with their disreputable accompaniments of welshing, roping and robbery? Ask at Croydon, and such places, why the crowd is confined to the mere business element and to the worst classes of the population. You will not be told that it is because we have lost the love of horses which has so long distinguished us. This is the question of racing at all. It is a question for the *sportsman*, not for the "sporting man"—two characters as widely apart as are the poles asunder. "We don't join in the cry of degeneration yet," says Sir Joseph. Nor we; but we know it must come, and our thoroughbred horses are so far degenerated already that, in proportion to the number bred and the demand, the supply of good ones is miserably deficient. Out of eighteen hundred thoroughbred horses foaled in the year, how many really first-class sires and mares have we?

We have by no means exhausted the subject, but space bids us draw to a conclusion for the present. We will ask, therefore, the ground on which the Jockey Club is urged to decline interference. It is that the club has "no right to interfere with the property of other people;" that it is "in no way a representative body;" that "its powers begin and end with Newmarket;" and that "their enactments would be ignored by sportsmen generally." We ask the Jockey Club, in the strongest language, not to be hoodwinked by sporting writers, who pretend to represent the feelings of English gentlemen, but who represent the very worst element of racing men. What evidence of the truths of Christianity would be derived from the four Gospels, if they were found to be written by the same person under four different names? Yet this is the Cerberus-like pressure which is being brought to bear upon the question by the scribes of the sporting press, one of whom, *oretrilingui*, appears as three single gentlemen rolled into one, and many of whom are so far interested in the worst features of the present system that they would cease to exist apart from them. The Jockey Club has legislated for other men's property and rights, and carries with it a moral influence which sportsmen and lovers of the horse, and England's prosperity as a horse-breeding nation, will always uphold. Let it refuse encouragement to early racing and every abomination. What have they not done about yearlings, and frauds, and owners' rights when public wrongs? Let them do it again, and they will have the support of the general press and the sportsmen and people at large. The Jockey Club is self-elected, it is true; so is every Convention Parliament—that, for example, which invited William III. to this country for its own good and which elected itself to sit for seven years instead of three, when the state of the country demanded. The Turf demands some such interference now, and we pray Admiral Rous and his colleagues to give us their help, without regard to the notion that the Turf can suffer by the withdrawal or opposition of those who love money better than their country.

"Perrupit Acheruntа Herculeus labor." There is plenty to do, but we believe the Jockey Club to be a far more popular interpreter of our sports than Government, if it be not now intimidated by an irrational and interested outcry. In two years' time there would be an increase of sport and a higher class market for the foreigner if no two-year-old ever competed on a race-course again.—*Globe.*

A MUTUAL SELL.

THERE is a story going the rounds of the boudoirs of Paris about a handsome man, fifty years of age and well preserved, and with only one infirmity—a glass eye. It was a misfortune; but things are so well managed now-a-days that no one noticed it. One evening, having no other engagement, he accepted an invitation to a reception at Madame Saint Ildefonse de Pieroville's. Our hero went to the ball, passed a charming evening and devoted himself exclusively to a beautiful young blond who attracted the attention of all the company. Shall we confess it? He fell so in love with the young lady at first sight that he made her an offer on the spot. After a few minutes' reflection, and some preliminaries relating to the contract, the marriage was arranged and celebrated in due time. On retiring to rest, before removing his eye, he extinguished the light. The next morning as soon as it was light, our handsome bridegroom reached forth his arm, seized the cherished orbit which he had put into a glass of water, and replaced it in its orbit. As soon as he was dressed he went to see a friend in town. On seeing him his friend gave a cry of surprise. "Perhaps you find me changed," said our friend. "It is my happiness. Think of it, my friend. I am married to the most charming blonde—such hair! such eyes!"—"Blue eyes?"—"Of course, as she is a blonde. If you could only see her eyes!"—"I see one of them now, and if your memory fails you, you have only to look in the glass to see it before you!" The bridegroom trembled. He rushed to the mirror. Oh horror!—his right eye was black and full of fire, but his left eye was blue, languishing and tender. In the glass of water there were two eyes, but they did not belong to the same person. The newly married couple separated without villifying each other, but not without changing eyes.

JAPANESE PROGRESS.

THE opening of Japan a few years ago was applauded as the triumph of European ideas over Eastern prejudices. This prognostication has been realised as far as business matters are concerned. Year after year the Japanese export and import more. The Reports of her Majesty's Consuls in Japan inform us that during 1868 the increase in trade has been upwards of 3,500,000 dollars, compared with 1867. Moreover, the Japanese are making rapid strides in the civilization of which we boast. Their thoughts are widening with the process of the sun. They have imitated the foreigner in the arts of making a rapid fortune at the sacrifice of honesty. The Consul at Kanagawa reports that it has become the custom there to adulterate the teas prepared for exportation. He also records that the Government have begun to depreciate the currency. The gold niboo is no longer what it purports to be, but is a silver coin washed with gold. On their days of barbarism the Japanese acted on an opposite system, for then gold and silver coins of equal weights passed current for identical amounts. When the foreigners readily, nay madly, struggled to obtain these gold coins for silver ones, the people were bewildered. Experience, however, has taught them many lessons, of which the issue of a spurious coinage is but one. Another advance has been made in the same direction. In the month of May last the Government, delighted no doubt at the discovery of a new way for paying old debts, issued inconvertible paper money. As in more civilised countries, so in Japan; the notes have been as low as 50 per cent. discount, and are never taken except at a reduction of 25 per cent. on their nominal value. The Consul who reports this adds, that "the issue of these notes has exercised a depressing effect on trade generally." The consequence will be more serious still, as the Government of Japan will find hereafter, when the day of reckoning comes. It would appear that the causes of its taking this step on the road to ruin are similar to those which have elsewhere produced corresponding effects. Money is wanted wherewith to purchase war material. Mr. Consul Fletcher's remark on this head merits quotation :—"It cannot be denied, however, that money has often been badly spent, frittered away, in fact, on war material, instead of going to create new tastes and new wants in the way of legitimate trade, which would bear fruit beyond the immediate advantage of the passing hour, by introducing in their train European ideas of the most peaceful and harmless kind." A Japanese commentary on this text might be more edifying than flattering to civilized foreigners. One European idea the Government has refused to entertain. An English and a French firm have both offered to construct a railway between Osaca and Hiogo, in return for adequate remuneration. These offers have met with no acceptance. The Government cannot be blamed for this, seeing that in this report it is said there is great doubt if the line would ever pay. On the other hand, arrangements have been made for connecting these cities by a telegraph, which is to be erected this year. The facilities offered by the telegraph will be some compensation for the losses occasioned by an inconvertible and forced paper currency.—*Daily News.*

A PARISIAN PLAY.

JUST now the eyes of theatrical Paris are directed towards the Gymnase, where, in the presence of the Emperor and Empress, a new comedy has been brought out, the ostensible author of which is M. Alphonse Jelin, but which is freely associated by public rumour with the name of the younger M. Alexandre Dumas. It is entitled "Le Filleul de Pompignac," and the young gentleman thus designated is Paul Dornan, who, after a juvenile attachment to Marthe, an orphan brought up under the care of her aunt, Hersilie, has left college to indulge in a course of Parisian dissipation. Letters have passed between the two lovers till the arrival of one fatal day, when, all of a sudden, Paul grows tired of writing. But there is no interruption to his taste for expensive pleasures, and his debts would embarrass him to a formidable degree were it not for the good offices of his godfather, the Chevalier de Pompignac. This chevalier is a very respectable old bachelor, who before he settled in Paris became acquainted at Metz with the family Dornan, to which his godson legally belongs, and likewise with a military officer, an intimate friend of the Dornan family, who has become a general when the piece begins. With all his liberality, the worthy chevalier finds himself unable to meet the extensive demands of his godson. He has already lent him 35,000 francs, and when the young gentleman wants 40,000 francs more he thinks that the time has come to look out for some other source of ready money. The general, who has recently come back from Cochin China, seems just the sort of person who might be useful, and a pressing occasion unfortunately, however, the same general has met Marthe at her country residence, and has been sufficiently captivated with her to make her an offer of his hand, although she is altogether "sans dot," and has told him the story of her innocent but unhappy love for Paul. Thus placed, he is not in position to part with ready money. Moreover, he has never seen the young prodigal, nor can he understand why he should choose him as a special object for his bounty.

In the meanwhile the necessity for cash grows imperious. Paul's debt was contracted on the turf, and unless it can be satisfied within four-and-twenty hours he will be disgraced. The general, therefore, must be attacked again, and an opportunity presents itself when he calls upon his old friend, whom he has instructed to draw the outline of his marriage contract. The bachelor, showing the interior of the old bachelor's residence, has been greatly admired. Pompignac is represented as thoroughly comfortable, and thoroughly an epicure. He likes his cook to be not only mistress of her art, but likewise young and pretty, not from any licentious motive, but from a conviction that his eyes ought to be gratified as well as his palate.

Paul, calling on his godfather, meets the general, who is well known to him by reputation, the notable deeds of their military life, and having been frequently recounted with pleasure by the family at Metz. However, the impression which he makes upon the general is by no means favourable. The old officer is disgusted at the levity with which the youth talks about spending money not his own, and refuses to understand the pantomimic gestures by which Pompignac implores him to save Paul from destruction. A crisis arrives when Mdme de. Bussy, a lady of a certain reputation, sets on foot the immediate aspects of the case than upon the wider and more remote and subtle consequences which may be apprehended from the comparative and modified triumph of the Democratic party at the elections. Nothing can in the long run be more desirable for the ultimate triumph of their views than that they should not succeed too soon and, above all, by violence. A Democratic revolution gained by bloodshed would be the most disastrous of all defeats to the Liberal party throughout Europe. For the last eighty years their own violence has been the greatest of their drawbacks. If the French had but contented themselves with defeating the coalition, and had resisted the temptation to become the conquerors of Europe under Napoleon; if the revolutions of 1830 and 1848 had not been so conducted as to strike terror into the hearts of the whole population of rural France, to say nothing of the shopkeepers of the great towns, can any one suppose that Europe would still have been as much enslaved and obscured, spiritually and morally, as many parts of it still are? The French Liberals have a long road to travel, an immense amount of work to do, and most powerful enemies to contend against. The Liberals themselves are not as very wise, and the huge lumps of stupidity and bigotry with which they have to deal must be dealt with, if at all, gradually, tenderly, and above all, without the employment of terror or physical force. This may to a certain extent be done by a parliamentary Opposition. The work is by no means attractive. It is very slow, and particularly uncertain. It is, moreover, a sort of work in which there are tides which by no means lead on to fortune, but rather to disappointment and vexation of every conceivable kind. Still it is, practically speaking, the only mode yet discovered by which great political changes can be made safely and effectually, and, though the advice to adopt it is the most commonplace of all possible commonplaces, it is still one which is so continually forgotten that it can scarcely be too often recommended to notice.

THE VARIATIONS OF THE COMPASS.—A paragraph appeared some time ago in the Frontier papers announcing that Mr. J. H. Davies, of Oolesberg, had invented an instrument for ascertaining with accuracy the variations of the compass from local attraction or other causes, which are so puzzling and sometimes dangerous to navigators. Mr. Davies is now in town, and his invention has undergone a most severe and lengthened examination at the hands of Sir Thomas Maclear and Mr. Tracy, the sailing-master of the Racoon. We are glad to say that their reports is most favourable, and Mr. Davies proceeds by the Roman to submit his invention to competent authorities in England. He is backed by a recommendation from his Excellency Sir P. Wodehouse, who has taken a warm interest in the matter. We have ourselves carefully examined Mr. Davies' models, and without dogmatically pronouncing upon the feasibility or otherwise of the invention, are happy to bear testimony to its extreme ingenuity. The idea developed by Mr. Davies is really fine, whether or no it turns out to be capable of practical application.—*Cape Argus.*

TOWN AND COUNTRY.

THE returns issued this year by the Registrar-General of Scotland present some new tables, supplying the means of comparison of town and country life with more exactness than usual. The population are classified in four divisions: the eight principal and greatest towns, each of which contains above 20,000 inhabitants; then the large towns, contain

A PLEA AGAINST EARLY RISING.

(Madras Mail.)

Is early rising in India beneficial to health or the reverse? Such is the question we propose to discuss, aware that in expressing any doubt upon the subject, we speak rank heresy in the opinion of many Anglo-Indians who are early risers. The advocates of early rising are, in truth, so eager, and sturdy in upholding the value of the practice, that one is inclined to suspect that their enthusiasm is the enthusiasm of the fox, who having lost his own tail, endeavoured to persuade all other foxes to dock their caudal appendages also. Early rising must also be an act of great self denial to judge from the manner in which these good people talk of it. "I was up this morning at 5 o'clock," "I was round the race-course before you were out of your first sleep." "I walked five miles this morning"—such is the news they bring to the heavy sleepers at *chota hazree*, boasting of a feat, which, certainly in the estimation of the latter, partakes of the character of martyrdom. Then the early risers have many proverbs, trite sayings, and scraps of verse, wherewith to uphold the excellence of their practice. They will tell the man who loves his blanket, what "makes a man wealthy, healthy and wise." That "the early bird catches the worm." That George III. (a madman by the way) said of sleep "six hours for a man, seven for a woman, and eight for a fool"—in short, they are full of saws and modern instances, which it is to be supposed, however, have little influence in converting people who like their beds better than the roads in the early morning. We have frequently examined the countenances of notoriously early risers on their return from their morning tramps, curious to read those signs of health there, which they affirm to be a consequence of getting up with the sun, or before him. A clear eye, and skin, a rosy colour in the cheeks, signs of beneficial exercise, are rarely to be boasted of by these good folk. However it may be in Europe, in this country they are certainly as pale if not paler after their exercise than the individual, who, at 7 o'clock, has just popped out of bed; and we account for this pallid hue on the grounds that very early in the morning the vitality of the human frame is at the lowest point, and, that violent exercise taken at that time is many times more fatiguing than exercise taken at a later period of the day. Many people cannot get up early in the morning without feeling a sensation of faintness or sickness. Will the advocates of early rising assert that it is good for such persons to make violent exercise on horseback, or on foot, when their vitality is so low as to give rise to these sensations? Again, numbers of Anglo-Indians sleep ill during the night, but excellently well towards morning. Would the early risers turn these unfortunates out of the gentle embrace of kind Morpheous to dispatch them plodding along dusty roads at a pace of five miles an hour? Surely, the refreshing sleep they enjoy in the cool of the early morning must be far better for their health than violent and uninteresting exercise? Some of the arguments brought forward by the champions of the early rising movement are so weak as to convince one their cause is not so good as they suppose. "Look at me, sir," says one of the kidney, and we look at him, "thirty years I've been in the country, and I never missed my morning walk or morning ride. You don't see much the matter with me, and I attribute my excellent health to my invariable practice of an early rising." Hint to the wiry gentleman with a constitution of iron, that his temperate life and careful avoidance of undue exposure to the sun, have had something to do with his longevity, and he will be highly indignant. "Early rising has done it all" he doggedly reiterates, with as much reason as Mr. Benjamin Caunt, who would have it that it was his "science" and not his strength which enable him to fell an ox with a blow of his fist.

In an abstract sense early rising is to be landed to the skies, for it means temperance. A man cannot rise early who goes to bed during the small hours, and early rising is undoubtedly a foe to dissipation of every description. When one sees a man who is a voluntary early riser, it is safe to set him down as a temperate man who is not given to midnight cheroots and midnight "pegs." It is an open question, however, the temperate condition being granted, whether this man would not be as well in his bed of a morning as out of it. In some instances, we believe, that early rising is positively and dangerously injurious, and we are confident that the early parades and drills, during the rainy season especially, but throughout the year generally, may be attributed a great portion of the disease which decimates the army. European soldiers are, perhaps, overfatigued at a morning hot-weather parade, and at a time when their vitality is at the lowest. Their systems are exposed to the attacks of disease and they succumb. During the rainy season soldiers get their feet wet at these early parades. They do not change their shoes and stocking perhaps. Result—diarrhœa, dysentery, or fever. In the cold weather, of a foggy chilly morning, soldiers are kept standing, perhaps, for hours before the rifle butts, so soon as it is light to see them. Result—bronchitis, coughs, colds, or fever. As regards native troops, we have no doubt whatever, that more than one half of their diseases (usually of a febrile nature) are to be ascribed purely and simply to early parades in the rainy and cold seasons. We have no doubt that the Government would save a very considerable sum annually in quinine, if it forbade all parade bugles from being sounded before sunrise, not gun-fire.

As we are not at present treating of military hygeiene, but of voluntary early rising in India, we will leave this part of the subject, and return to those self-denying people who, for no other inducement than simple exercise can afford, daily arise in the dark to dress uncomfortably, to swallow bad coffee, and to perambulate the roads as a duty they owe to their constitutions. Morally, no doubt, such people feel the better for the performance of an act of self-denial, but physically can they say it has done them good? The sensations of the very early morning are not agreeable. Darkness is always dispiriting, and it is never more so than when one has to dress in it. Articles of wearing apparel have a knack of misplacing themselves at gun-fire, and, if it is possible, they will offer themselves inside out, or upside down to their yawning owner who eyes regretfully the snug bed he has quitted for, perhaps, a chimera. The business and the engagements of the coming day force themselves upon the mind when one first gets out of bed and finds an empty stomach prepared to regard every thing from a lugubrious point of view. It is four or five long hours to breakfast, and this weary period, which might so nicely be curtailed by means of a second sleep sternly confronts the early riser saying, "come now hurry, make the best of me that you can." Then many a sigh, the party addressed pitch-forks his clothes on, knows not or other, and with a sensation, that he is only half washed, steps forth to perform a duty for which no one will give him any credit. It is not so bad when he returns to *chota hazree* and obtains some tea and toast as the reward of his labours; nevertheless it is slightly aggravating for him to observe that people who have only just risen from their beds when the sun is high in the heavens appear to enjoy their tea and toast as thoroughly as he who has earned such refreshment like a slave. But matters become worse as the day wears on. After breakfast—a meal at which the sluggards commence their day—the early riser begins to experience a feeling of not having been in bed for a long time. He yawns, and would give a good deal to lie down and finish his sleep where he left off at cock-crow, but he is averse to falling into the habit of sleeping in the day. He shakes off his sense of drowsiness with an effort but the day appears a terribly long day, and he informs every person whom he meets that the heat is insupportable. He is by no means in what may be called a good temper when the sluggish hands of the clock point the dinner hour, and if he is not a practised early riser, it is very probable that on the ensuing morning he will snore sonorously until 8 o'clock A.M., if not later. Poets have sung of the beauties of sun-rise, and of the freshness of dawn, and a poetical nature may find inducement in these attractions to leave a comfortable bed, but we are not poets, (perhaps, it is as well that we are not) and the declaiming of early rising are antagonistic to sentiment. We never yet heard an instance of a young gentleman proposing to a young lady in the very early morning, unless at the termination of a ball, and it is probable that if Corydon was silly enough to throw himself at Phyllis's feet during a matitudinal "constitutional," he would get an irritable answer for his pains, unless he had a very large balance at his bankers, and was, what is called in fashionable slang, "a very eligible party." Mademoiselle is thinking how pale she is, and how her hair is tossed. She is longing for her tea, and unless Corydon is addicted to the pernicious habit of taking brandy and sodawater of a morning, we cannot conceive his mustering up pluck to pop the momentous question at the most depressing period of the day. The poets who have found sentiment in sunrise must have watched the luminary through their bed-room windows, and those who have sung of the freshness of dawn must have experienced its coolness between their blankets.

The advocates of early rising consider that the birds and beasts, nay, for ought we know, the fishes also, are strong and convincing arguments in their favour. They point to animate nature, and triumphantly show how the cock wakes all the other birds before day light, to give them plenty of time to shake their feathers and go about their business. They will not believe that the cock may be considered an intolerable nuisance in the estimation of the fowls, or, that he crows early because he sleeps badly in consequence of his jealous disposition. They say "the early bird catches the worm," forgetful that if the worm stopped in bed, the early bird would not catch him. Then birds and beasts go to bed at sunset, and have a good twelve hours sleep from sunset to sunrise, but man does not go to sleep until much later; ergo, on the pattern of dumb creation he ought to sleep much later in the morning. Early risers can hardly do without their siesta in the middle of the day, unless they happen to be men of business—late risers can do very well without it. Query then, is it better to sleep in the heat of the day than in the cool of the morning? Charles Lamb who regarded the saying "that we should rise with the lark" as a popular fallacy, says "for a mere human gentleman—that has no ornithsrs business to call him from his warm bed to such preposterous exercises—we take ten, or half after ten (eleven of course during the Christmas solstice) to be the very earliest hour at which he can begin to think of abandoning his pillow. To think of it, we say "for to do it in earnest requires another half hour's good consideration." Who will quarrel with the delightful Elia?

Those very ingenious gentlemen, the Washington reporters, have recently discovered a new field for the r operations. The white House was as good a hunting ground as they could desire under the last two Presidents, Mr. Lincoln was always ready for a good-natured chat, and if a conversation with Andrew Johnson was invented by any imaginative writer everybody believed it. It was "so like" Mr. Johnson. But now the market is supplied under greater difficulties. President Grant is in the habit of holding his tongue, and the whole country knows it. It would be a waste of time to fabricate an "interview" with him. In this strait the correspondents have in the most obliging manner turned their attention to the British Legation. They tell us what the "British Embassy" thinks on all the questions of the day. Indeed, we were favoured here recently with the opinions of the "Embassy" by telegraph. Any one who knows the familiar footing Washington correspondents are on with the British Minister, as a rule, will appreciate these little attempts to amuse us. But why it should be thought necessary to send word back to England what a Washington correspondent imagines that Mr. Thornton thinks is more than we can explain.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

LUDICROUS ANECDOTE OF A BHEEL AND A TIGER.

We were closing in upon a wounded tiger, whose hind leg was broken. Some Bheels, who had run up the trail to a patch of high grass, were drawing back, now that their game was found, when the brute started up behind the elephant, and charged the nearest man, a little hairy, bandy-legged square-built oddity, more like a satyr than a human being. Away spun the Bheel for the nearest tree, with the wounded tiger roaring at his haunches. By the prophet, sir, it would have done your heart good to see the springs the active little sinner made. Just in time he reached the tree, and scrambled into a branch, hardly out of reach. There he sat, crouched up in the smallest possible compass, expecting every moment to be among the houris. The tiger made several desperate efforts to reach him, but the broken hind leg failing, he dropped back exhausted. It was now the Bheel's turn. He saw that he was safe, and accordingly commenced a philippic against the father, mother, sisters, aunts, nieces, and children of his helpless enemy, who sat with glaring eyeballs fixed on his contemptible little reviler, and roaring as if his heart would break with rage. As the excited orator warmed by his own eloquence, he began skipping from branch to branch, grinning and chattering with the emphasis of an enraged baboon; pouring out a torrent of the most foul abuse, and attributing to the tiger's family in general, and his female relatives in particular, every crime and atrocity that ever was or will be committed. Occasionally he varied his insults by roaring in imitation of the tiger, and at last, when fairly exhausted, he leant forward till he appeared within the grasp of the enraged animal, and ended this inimitable scene by spitting in his face. So very absurd was the whole farce that we who were at first shoving the elephant, in alarm for the safety of our little hairy friend, ended by laughing till our sides ached.—*Campbell's Indian Journal.*

COMPARATIVE GRAMMAR OF SOUTH AFRICAN LANGUAGES.

Dr. Bleek has just published Part II. of his Comparative Grammar of South African Languages. We make the following extract from the preface:—"The more I study the subject, the more I become convinced of the great dependence of human thought upon language, and the more examples I meet with of human errors that are mere consequences of the forms of language. The sources of popular error in every nation have to be mainly looked for in the impressions produced by the spoken idiom upon the national mind. Language frequently sets before our eyes images which are more or less distorted, which deceive us, and lead us to erroneous conceptions. The forms of a language, especially, are continually moulding our thoughts, keeping them in certain grooves, and confining them within certain limits. On this account, an intelligent study of the structure of different languages gives us the leading outlines of the history of human conceptions and misconceptions; and the gradual development of mind can only be traced upon the basis of comparative researches into the forms of human speech. Those classifications of the nouns, particularly, which are based upon the different forms of concord, exert a powerful influence upon the mind, and impress upon it different associations of ideas. The Bantu languages, for example, with their sixteen distinct pronouns which indicate as many separate classes of nouns, not one of which has any reference to sex,—must naturally cause the mind to view the world very differently from the Hottentot language, in which the pronouns, although eight in number, have each a certain sex-denoting, as well as numerical, meaning connected with them. For these reasons, the apparently dry study and exact comparison of the forms of the concord in the different South African languages, and the inquiry into the causes and origin of this concord, possess an interest extending far beyond that of facilitating the study of the individual languages. The principle of representing the whole of a compound noun by one of its parts (which has led to the concord, and to the classification of the nouns as we find it regularly developed in the South African languages) may possibly be identical in the main with the so-called mode of 'incorporation' peculiar to many American languages. I say this, however, with hesitation; for, upon the whole this region is still a *terra incognita*—no trained philologist having yet been found to devote himself to the comparative study of these languages. If even as much were done for America as has been already accomplished for the African language, general philology would be in a very different position, and we should be able to obtain, at least, some glimpses of the general history of human conceptions. However, it is not as if much had been done for Africa. On the contrary, the field of inquiry is very large, and promises a wealth of important results and new discoveries. Yet, excepting those who are practically engaged with one or another of these languages, scarcely anyone has occupied himself with this branch of philology. It is to be regretted that the greater number of comparative philologists appear to be still in a sort of rudimentary stage, corresponding to that in which zoologists would be if they refused to study any animals excepting those directly useful to man, and their nearest kindred species. In fact, the so-called Indo-European comparative philology now occupies the same place that classical philology did fifty or sixty years ago. It will not go beyond itself, and, as it were, shuts its eyes to the possibility that any other circle of languages can be akin to the Aryan. Yet it is clear that the complex phenomena which characterise the Aryan circle of languages cannot be rightly understood without a careful comparative examination of other languages of simpler organization, which show more of the ancient structure. Some of that energy, now so frequently wasted upon the discussion of questions to which the Indo-European circle of languages alone can never afford the clue, might well be given to the systematic comparative study of the more primitive sex-denoting languages. To direct the attention of comparative philologists to these lower forms of language, and to prove the relations in which they stand with regard to the more highly developed sex-denoting tongues, is one of the chief aims of this work. On this account, I particularly regret that the present volume only elucidates one part of that grand system of concord which is the fundamental principle of pronominal languages. To have shown how the pronominal elements pervade the whole life of these languages and how the concord is everywhere originally due to the presence of such representative elements, would have removed many difficulties, and would have given the student a fuller insight in the relations which the different pronominal languages occupy towards each other, and especially that in which the Hottentot stands with respect to some of the more northern sex-denoting languages,—such as the Egyptian, the Semitic, and the Aryan or Indo-European."

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30	18	8	0	3	3	0	20	0	0	3	8	8	30
40	22	8	0	3	15	9	23	8	0	4	2	7	40
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35	31	32	32	33	36	37	37	37
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MR. A. MENIST,
OCULIST OPTICIAN,
FROM AMSTERDAM AND LONDON,

Respectfully announces his arrival in Bombay; and begs to introduce his Newly Invented Spectacles, which are peculiarly adapted to the Indian climate. The immense success he has met with in England has induced him to visit India, previous to his retiring from business, and he would beg to submit a few of the numerous testimonials he has received from the Faculty and Gentry.

A. Menist, Esq., Optist,
Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla.

Dear Sir,—It gives me great pleasure to add my testimony to the thousands you have already acquired from the best of judges of the profession which you represent, for introducing glasses upon an improved principle, for the use of persons of impaired sight.

My good wife was suffering from this complaint, and the worst of it was she could not pronounce a single pair of spectacles to suit her eyes. She tried many, but after the use of them for a few moments they were rejected, as they instead of remedying the evil made it the more worst. Fortunately for me I formed your acquaintance and introduced you to Mrs. Scrabjee. The pair of spectacles you gave her have suited her so comfortably, that since she has commenced wearing them she has become so much enamoured with them that she scarcely desires to put them aside for a single moment. I therefore without the least hesitation would proclaim to the sufferers from defective sight, &c., &c., "to apply at once to Mr. Menist, Optician, Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla, if they are inclined to have their sight improved."

Wishing you every success in your profession in this strange land,

Believe me to be, yours very faithfully,
Sorabjee Jamseedjee Jejeebhoy.

Breach Candy Road, 22nd May, 1869.

From Thomas Barrett, Esq., M.D., and Surgeon to the Eye and Ear Infirmary.

Mr. Menist has shown me some spectacles arranged by him. The lenses appear to be constructed on very scientific principles, and I can recommend Mr. Menist, from his great experience, of persons requiring assistance in selecting glasses.

Thomas Barrett, Esq., M.D.,
Surgeon to the Eye and Ear Infirmary.

St. James's Square, Bath, February 24, 1864.

From Frederick Mason, Esq., Surgeon to the Bath Infirmary for the cure of Diseases of the Eye.

Mr. Menist has called upon me and explained the merits of his glasses. They appear to be constructed upon proper principles, and I can recommend him to those requiring the use of spectacles. Mr. Menist has supplied some of my friends with spectacles, who, from the testimonials they have given, appear well pleased.

29 Belmont, Bath, February 20, 1864. Frederick Mason.

From James Tunstall, Esq., M.D., M.R.C.P., 25 Brook Street, Bath, February 27, 1864.

Mr. Menist has supplied myself and patients with some new lenses, with which we are much pleased. I have been near-sighted for years, and find his glasses more comfortable than any I have ever worn, and I can confidently recommend their use to those who require the assistance of good glasses.

James Tunstall, M.D., M.R.C.P.

From Charles Sylvester, Esq., M.D., 17 Kensington Place, Bath, February 25, 1864.

Having spectacles from Mr. Menist it gives me great pleasure in testifying to their goodness, and the improvement which is obtained by their use, and I can confidently recommend them.

Charles Sylvester, Esq., M.D.

From Vice-Admiral Thomas Gill, R.N., Grove Lodge, Bathwick, February 24, 1864.

I can with much safety testify to the superior quality of the spectacles I have purchased from Mr. Menist, Optician, and it is with much pleasure I would recommend him to any who require them.

Thomas Gill, Vice-Admiral, R.N.

From Lieut.-Colonel John Hunt, 29, St. James's Square, Bath, February 23, 1864.

Mr. Menist has supplied me with glasses, and I beg to state that they have much benefitted my sight.

John Hunt, Lieut.-Colonel.

To Mr. Menist, Optician, from Amsterdam.

From the late Lieut.-General G. E. Gowan, Royal Artillery, 7 Lansdown Crescent, Bath, February 26, 1864.

Mr. Menist has supplied me with spectacles which have given me much satisfaction, and I would sincerely recommend those who require the assistance of glasses to apply to him.

G. E. Gowan,
Lieut.-General, R. A.

Mr. Menist.

From the Rev. William Hanks.

Mr. Menist, who is an Optician of much experience and ability, has supplied myself and some relatives with glasses, which are in every respect well adapted to ameliorate defects of vision, and therefore I cannot but recommend him to any one who has need of his assistance.

William Hanks.

93 Sidney Place, Bath, February 23, 1864.

From John Chilbourn, Esq., 9 Cavendish Place, Bath, February 24, 1864.

Sir,—It is now about two years since I took your spectacles into use; from the first my sight was greatly relieved by them, and I feel that it has received much benefit from the use of them, and can with confidence recommend them.

I remain, Sir, yours obediently,
John Chilbourn.

From John Walter, Esq., Surgeon, Dover, St. Martins Place, July 23, 1863.

Sir,—Having received great comfort from the use of your glasses, and being much pleased with yourself in all my transactions with you, whether for myself or others, I have no hesitation in recommending you as an optician, from my own experience.

I am, Sir, yours obediently,
John Walter.

From Gustavus Gidley, Esq., M.D., Late of Sandgate, July 25, 1863.

Mr. Menist has supplied me with a pair of spectacles which have greatly improved my sight.

Gustavus Gidley.

From Henry Hutchings, Esq., House Surgeon to the Kent and Canterbury Hospital.

I hereby certify that having had the opportunity of examining Mr. Menist's glasses, I believe them to be of a superior quality; and to persons suffering from long or short vision they are peculiarly adapted. Mr. Menist has also some excellent lenses fitted for persons suffering from weakness of sight, which modify the rays of light and afford great comfort to the wearer.

Henry Hutchings, M. R. C. S. England, and L. S. A. London, House Surgeon to the Kent and Canterbury Hospital.

From John Bl Gill, Esq., M.D., Dover, 5 St. Martin's Terrace, July 24, 1863.

I have great pleasure in recommending Mr. Menist to persons suffering under imperfect vision, as his lenses are polished on an improved principle, and, as I believe he possesses unusual talent for adapting spectacles to peculiar cases. Several of my friends have derived great benefit from them.

John B. Gill, M.D.

From G. F. Heritage, Esq., Surgeon, Castle St., Dover, July 24, 1863.

Mr. Menist having supplied some of the members of my family with glasses, I have taken the opportunity of examining them, and can confidently recommend them as being very superior, and calculated to improve defective vision.

G. F. Heritage, Surgeon.

From Lieut.-Colonel Kelly, 9 Sandgate Road, Folkestone, July 24, 1863.

Mr. Menist has supplied me with glasses for some time, and they have much benefitted my sight.

Edward Kelly, Lieut.-Colonel.

From James Parett, Esq., 6 Bartholomew Terrace, Buckland, Dover, September 12, 1863.

Having seen your improved lenses for impaired vision, I can speak of their great value, and recommend them to those who require them, as a most efficient article and worthy of notice. Mrs. Parett has tried them, and found them surprisingly beneficial to her sight. I remain, Sir, yours respectfully,

James Parett.

From Edward Sibbett, Esq., Surgeon, Council House Street.

Mrs. Sibbett, having benefitted considerably from the use of Mr. Menist's spectacles, I feel much pleasure in recommending him to the notice of those who may require his assistance.

Dover, August 5, 1865. Edward Sibbett, Surgeon.

From E. F. Astley, Esq., M.D., 20 Marine Parade, Dover, July 24, 1863.

Sir,—I do not use spectacles, I cannot speak practically as to the value of those you offer, but from the careful manner in which those you showed me are constructed, and from the strong recommendations sent me a few days before you called on me from a medical practitioner, of many years' standing in the town, I feel assured you can be of great assistance to those who suffer from the affliction of impairment of vision. I am, Sir, yours, &c.,

E. F. Astley, M.D.

From H. Coleman, Esq., Surgeon, Cambridge Terrace, Dover.

Mr. Menist has shewed me several specimens of his glasses and explained their merits. I can recommend them to those who require the assistance of spectacles.

Henry Coleman.

From A. Duke, Esq., M.D., Dover.

Having used Mr. Menist's spectacles for some years, I have great pleasure in bearing testimony to the comfort and benefit I have derived from, them.

Alleyne Duke, M.D.,
Egremont Lodge, St. John's Park, Ryde.

From Edward Knocker, Esq., Registrar of the Cinque Ports, Castle Hill, Dover.

Mr. Menist supplied me with glasses nearly two years since, I have found them very serviceable and beneficial; in fact the sight has improved since I began to use them, and I most strongly recommend their adoption by persons needing such assistance.

Edward Knocker.

From John Greyling, Esq., M.D., Sittingbourne, May 14, 1866.

I have pleasure in adding my testimony to the acquirements of Mr. A. Menist in Optical Science, all elevations from the refractive and accommodative power of the eye he is well acquainted with, and consequently enabled to supply such aid in the way of artificial lenses, as their defects require. Having received benefit from the use of Mr. A. Menist's lenses I therewith acknowledge the obligation to Mr. A. Menist.

John Greyling, M.D.

From Colonel G. Shakspear, late of Sandgate, July 17, 1863.

Mr. A. Menist has supplied me with glasses several times. I have always found them very useful to the sight in improving to it. I can recommend him.

G. Shakspear, Colonel, R. A.

From Councillor James Kelcey, Folkstone, May 29, 1866.

Dear Sir,—The spectacles you have supplied me give me great satisfaction, and have fully realized all that your representation as an Optician lead me to expect from the use of them.

Faithfully yours,
Mr. Menist. James Kelcey.

From Lady Oliver, Millfield, Ryde.

Lady Oliver of Millfield, Ryde, I. W., has been supplied by Mr. Menist with glasses, and has found them of great service.

March 28, 1865.

From The Hon. J. P. Ward, Saxonbury Lodge, Ryde.

Mr. J. P. Ward has pleasure in acknowledging the benefit he has received by purchasing a pair of spectacles from Mr. Menist.

March 14, 1865.

From H. Scott Gibb, Esq., Woodlynch, St. John's, Ryde.

Mr. Menist supplied me with several pairs of his glasses on his former visits to Ryde, and I have experienced great benefits from the use of them, and can with confidence recommend them.

Woodlynch, March 15, 1865. H. Scott Gibb.

From Captain T. B. Maynard, Holmwood, Ryde.

Mr. T. B. Maynard of Holmwood, near Ryde, has bought glasses from Mr. Menist, and has found them very valuable and suitable to the sight.

March 15, 1865.

Newport, Isle of Wight, May 18, 1865.

I have used Mr. Menist's spectacles for the last five years, and am happy to bear testimony to their superior quality.

H. Waterworth, Esq., F.R.C.S.

From F. W. St. Barbe, Esq., Symington, November 27, 1867.

Sir,—I have much pleasure in stating that I have every reason to be satisfied with the glasses and advice which you have supplied and given to me, and also in recommending you to any one whose eyesight requires alteration.—I am, Sir, yours very obediently,

Francis W. St. Barbe.

Mr. A. Menist, 42 Burton Crescent, London, W. C.

From the Rev. J. W. Spencer, Wilton Parsonage, Taunton.

Having used Mr. Menist's lenses for several years, I have no hesitation in saying that they are well made and perfectly safe, and that in my own case I have found them more agreeable to the sight than any I had used before.

J. W. Spencer.

Wilton Parsonage, Taunton, 8th August, 1864.

From the Rev. John Harding, Taunton.

Having for nearly two years used the spectacles furnished by Mr. Menist, and having derived great benefit from them, I have pleasure in recommending all who are suffering from defective sight to apply to the above-named gentleman.

John Harding, Wesleyan Minister.

13 Crescent, Taunton, 11th August, 1864.

Mr. A. Menist, sole inventor of the Stirrup Eye Spectacles, so highly recommended by the Faculty for enabling those with impaired vision to walk and read with ease and comfort.

Should any Lady or Gentleman wish to consult Mr. M. at their own residence, on applying a day previous he will wait on them free of any consultation fee.

Address, Adelphi Hotel, Near the Byculla Railway Station, Bombay

P.S.—Mr. M. has also Binocular Race Glasses, of a great magnifying power, of a small size, to be able to carry them in the pocket. They contain 12 lenses, instead of 6 as usual.

BANKS.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited).—RATES.

Discount.

On Government Bills ..... 6 per cent.
On Private Bills and Notes ..... 8 per cent.
On Loans on deposit of Government Paper, Bullion, or Railway Shares ..... 6 per cent.

Interest.

On Fixed Loans on deposit of Government Paper, Bullion, or Railway Shares ..... 6 per cent.
On ditto ditto Goods or Shipping documents for Goods ..... 8 do.
On Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, or Railway Shares, subject to a Commission of ½ per cent. on the amount of Credit.. 7 do.

The Bank is prepared to arrange Credits to be negotiated through its Agencies in the Cotton Districts.

Bombay, 12th May 1869.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

The current rates of Exchange are:—

		Per Rupee.
On London at 6 months' sight		Is. 11¾d. do.
" 3 do.		Is. 11¾d. do.
" 1 do.		Is. 11 1/16d. do.
" demand		Is. 10 15/16d. do.
On Scotland do.		
On Ireland do.		Is. 10 15/16d. do.
On Paris do.		Is. 10 13/16d. do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe. Is. 10 13/16d. do.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization, to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office, or by letter to the Agent.

Kurrachee Sub-agency.

The Agent buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 4th June 1869.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—
(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)
Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed Capital £2,200,000
Paid up Capital 2,200,000
Reserve Fund 800,000

Head Office—Paris.

Agencies at

London. Saigon.
Lyons, Marseilles and Nantes (France). Hongkong.
Bourbon (Reunion). Shanghai.
Calcutta. Yokohama.

London Bankers.

The Union Bank of London, and Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Son.

Agents in Scotland.—National Bank of Scotland.

Agents in Ireland.—{The Munster Bank, Limited. The Belfast Banking Company.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

Current Deposits.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 5,000, interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any further information as to rules of business, may be had on application to the Manager.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Acting Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 19th February 1868.

AGRA BANK (Limited).—
Capital—£1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).
In 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

Head Office—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street London, E.C.

Edinburgh Branch—17 St. Andrew Square.

Branches in India.

Calcutta	Agra.	Kurrachee.
Madras.	Bombay.	Lahore.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/11½ per Rupee.

4	do.	1/11⅝	"
3	do.	1/11¾	"
2	do.	1/11¾	"
1	do.	1/11	"
On demand		1/10⅞	"
On Scotland		1/10⅞	"

No drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months' Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

Do.	6	do.	4
Do.	12	do.	5
Do.	24	do.	6

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank (Limited), or order.

Hours of business, 10 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1.

Edward Morriss, Manager.

Bombay, 22nd May, 1869.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited).
Established in India 1863, and Incorporated under the English Companies Act of 1862, 23rd March 1866.

Authorised Capital—Two Millions Sterling.

Subscribed Capital £927,700
Paid-up Capital £463,850
Reserve Fund ..... £ 41,000

Head Office.

80, King William Street, London.

Branches and Agencies.
Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.

Edinburgh Deposit Agency.
Agents—Messrs. Dalmahoy & Cowan W.S.

Glasgow Deposit Agency.
Agents—Messrs. Couper, Mackenzie & Innes, Solicitors.

Board of Directors.

John Borradaile, Esq., 38, Gloucester Place, Portman Square.
J. R. Boyson, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.
R. O. Campbell, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co. Madras, late President Bank of Madras.
W. S. Fitzwilliam, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.
W. E. Frere, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late Member of Council Bombay Government.
R. P. Harrison, Esq., late Controller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director, Bank of Bengal.
E. W. Wingrove, Esq., late of Calcutta.

Chief Manager—R. O. Sawers, Esq.

London Bankers.
The Bank of England
National Provincial Bank of England.
and
National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agents in Scotland,
British Linen Company Bank.
and
National Bank of Scotland.

Agents in Ireland.
Provincial Bank of Ireland.

RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.
Exchange.

The Bank